HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO 309— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL SOCIETY

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan. | RANPURA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 16,585 |
| 8 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 20,847 |
| 15 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | MALWA* .. | 11,430 |
| 22 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,940 |
| 29 ,, | RANCHI .. | MALOJAx .. | 16,650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | | 20,830 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | MOREA* .. | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI | NALDERAx .. | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK † .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 April | NARKUNDA .. | | 16,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI .. | MALWA* .. | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | RANPURA .. | MALOJAx .. | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | MOREA* .. | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | NALDERAx .. | 7,952 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA. | MANTUA* .. | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,902 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 3rd the September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 10th March | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 24th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th Dec. | ALIPORE .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 4th Jan. '27 | DELTA .. | China & Japan. |
| | MALDERA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 8th ,, | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | CHITRAL .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 1st Feb. | KHANDALA .. | China & Japan. |
| | NARKUNDA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKUSHIMA M | 5976 | 18 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| SADO MARU | 5898 | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. |
| CHOFUKU M. | .. | 5 Jan. | 18 Jan. |
| YAMAGATA M. | 3807 | 7 Jan. | 21 Jan. |
| GENOA MARU. | 6785 | 13 Jan. | 30 Jan. |
| BIYO MARU | 5480 | 19 Jan. | 2 Feb. |

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. PARACEL.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Dec. | BARODA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf |
| 31st ,, | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 1927 | | |
| 1st Jan. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 3rd ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports |
| 5th ,, | KARAGOLA .. | East & South Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued ..... 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 ..... 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Peshawar City |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Meerut City | |
| Hafizabad | Multan City | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Bank of India, Ld,

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1920 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### A-1 TAILORING

AT

### MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

### E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

### THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

### KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

## INSURANCE

### NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements, Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 5,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to :—*

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIK H. 275, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agents)

### Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

| | | 1915 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force | Rs. | 1,18,64,148 | Rs. 3,63,38,774 |
| Assets .. .. | Rs. | 21,25,410 | Rs. 1,14,15,994 |
| New Business .. | Rs. | 25,18,246 | Rs. 97,50,938 |

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

*For Particulars Write to*
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

### RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**The Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

**The Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

**Sole Agents** for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

**The Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE
### INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

*HEAD OFFICE*:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OUR SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITION

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. Proprietors and Managers.

# PRICE REDUCTIONS.

We. the sole importers of the following brands of Cigarettes, are in position to announce price reductions as follows:—

| | New price per tin of 50 Cigarettes. (At Ports) |
|---|---|
| Capstan - - - - | Re. 1-4 |
| Garrick Virginia, Large - | Rs. 2-2 |
| Garrick Special Size No. 2. - | Re. 1-12 |
| Golden Specials - - | Re. 1-14 |
| **Gold Flake - -** | **Re. 1-0** |
| Gold Flake, Magnums - - | Re. 1-4 |
| Players Navy Cut, Medium - | Re. 1-4 |
| Players Perfectos Finos - | Re. 1-12 |
| Three Castles - - - | Re. 1-8 |
| Three Castles, Magnums - | Re. 1-12 |

We hereby guarantee that no change has been, nor will be made, in the high quality of any of these Cigarettes.

We, further, guarantee that all supplies of these Cigarettes are freshly imported week by week from England.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.


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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. H. K. Kirpalani—Resigning his seat on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (b) Election of a representative of the Corporation on the Board.

2. Letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabvala—Regarding the administration of Municipal markets.

3. Letter from Mr. Ochhavlal Shankerlal Trivedi—Regarding his dismissal from the Schools Committee's service.

4. Letter from Mr. Anandrao Mangesh—Suggesting that the Tram line from Prarthana Samaj should be extended to the Maharhavdi Police Station along Girgaum Back Road.

5. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London—Inviting the Corporation to send delegates to the 38th Congress of the Institute to be held in July next.

6. Letter from Mr. Dhirajlal Chagandal—Suggesting that the practice of collecting money for charitable or other funds should be entirely stopped in Municipal or Aided schools.

7. Letter from Mr. Phiroze J. Shroff—Suggesting that a street to the South of Frere Bridge at Grant Road should be named "Frere Street."

8. Letter from the President, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association—Regarding his suggestion for the reduction of Wheel-Tax.

9. Letter from Mr. A. B. Acharya and others—Regarding their application for having the privies of a house near their chawl in Borbhat Lane converted into water closets on the full-flushing system.

10. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Shree Ghatkopar Jivadaya Khata—Applying for financial help towards their scheme for supplying milk to the public Bombay.

11. Letter from the President of a Public Meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Kamatipura—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting regarding overcrowding in Municipal Chawls occupied by people of the Depressed Classes and other matters.

12. Letter from Mrs. Mary F. D'Souza and others—Regarding the discontinuance of halalkhore service at premises No. 742, Bhawanishankar Road.

13. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League—Suggesting that the maximum load allowed in a bullock cart may be reduced to 50 maunds.

14-15. Letters from Mr. Keshav Balwant Joshi—Suggesting how the memories of (14) Lokmanya Tilak and (15) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna should be perpetuated.

16. Letter from Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, National Baby Week Committee—Expressing a hope that the Corporation will contribute Rs. 7,000 towards the working expenses of the Committee.

17. Letter from Mr. Rustomji Cowasji Khajetia—Requesting permission to convert his bullock stable at Sewri into a milch-cattle stable.

18. Letter from Messrs. Vithaldas Valabhram and Keshavram Valabhram—Regarding the widening of Hasali Tank Lane.

19. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Peoples Free Hospital—Requesting that the Corporation's grant to the Hospital may be increased from Rs. 600 to at least Rs. 1,000.

20. Letter from Mr. Dady F. Guzder—Regarding his advertising project.

21. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1927-28 framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

22. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

23. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the payment of honoraria to certain members of the Retrenchment Enquiry Office and to certain Officers engaged on the Tansa Completion Works.

24. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting as to when the reclaimed portion of Naigaum Tank would be available for recreation purposes.

25. Recommending sanction to the cost of laying 9" cement concrete foundations on the portion of the road from Soparibaug Road to DeLisle Road being met out of saving in the current year's grant for "Remaking Roads."

26. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,700 to Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Superintendent of Licenses, for the purchase of a motor car for use in connection with his official duties.

27. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the advisability of amending the Water Charges Rules so that rates charged for unfiltered water may be lower than those charged for filtered water.

28. Recommending sanction to a modification of the Provident Fund Rules as suggested by the Commissioner.

29. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the temporary use of Development Fund Balances for expenditure on Loan Works.

30. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting what amount was spent on relief work for mill-workers who had gone on strike.

31. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, a rule in place of the existing Rule 10 of the Pension Regulations for vesting in the Schools Committee the final power of sanctioning the amount of pensions, etc., to the employees under the Committee.

32. Requesting sanction to the creation of a post of Overseer to look after the repairs of the Municipal Schools, King Edward Memorial Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

33. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of allowing Dr. R. K. Mahatre, Assistant Health Officer, 2nd grade to take up an appointment under Government while on leave.

34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,300 to make the payment of bills of taxes on Municipal school buildings, etc.

35. Recommending that in reply to his letter on behalf of his client Mr. Mahomedalli Abdul Hussein regarding a Municipal requisition for pulling down a privy near his client's premises at Dadar Road, Mr. Narayanrao Rangnath Vakil be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36-37. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (36) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (37) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

38. Regarding the question of giving an annual grant in aid of the sewing class conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Social Service League.

39. Submitting a report regarding the dismissal of certain School Teachers.

40. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions which have not been reported upon by the Committee.

41. Regarding the question of counting the previous service under Government of a school teacher for continuity of the services in the Department.

42. Requesting sanction to the grade of the salary of the Superintendent of Accounts in the Committee's office being raised from 250-10-400 per mensem.

43. Submittig a report as to the number of Municipal schools which are located in buildings belonging to members of the Committee.

44. Submitting a report on the working of the Municipal Free Reading Room and Library for ladies on Girgaum Back Road.

45. Submitting quarterly report of the progress of Free and compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

46. Requesting the Corporation to take early steps to introduce immediately free and compulsory primary education at least in B and E Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner.—

47-48. Requesting sanction to revise regular lines being prescribed for (47) a portion of Narayan Dhuru Street situated between Musjid Bunder Road and Nagdevi Cross Lane and (48) portions of Modi and Chana Streets.

49. Regarding the question of the shifting of the present Tram Terminus at Dadar.

50. Requesting sanction to the expenses incurred for the improvement of the private streets known as Ghelabhoy Streets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 being declared as "Improvement Expenses".

51. Requesting sanction to certain plots of land being purchased for the construction of quarters for the Dean and Professors of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

52. Forwarding returns showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

53. Submitting a report as to insufficient supply of water at Chawl No. 12, Fanaswadi.

54. Regarding the question of the charges payable for repairs, alterations, etc., to a Municipal building at the junction of Parel Tank and Golanji Hill Roads to be given to the Shools Committee for their Parel group of schools.

55. Reporting on a complaint regarding nuisance arising from the collection of water near the Hindu Cemetery at Haines Road.

56. Reporting on a complaint regarding the unsound and insanitary condition of premises No. 266, Girgaum Back Road.

57. Requesting sanction to the demand for interest being waived in the case of a purchaser of a strip of land near Khed Tank on certain conditions.

58. Requesting sanction to a retired Patel in the Conservancy Branch being paid a gratuity of Rs. 140.

59. Regarding the question of the recovery of "Improvement Expenses" in connection with the improvement of private streets in Zaoba's Oart.

60. Regarding the sale of a strip of land bearing N. S. No. 1/1865 at Dadar-Kumbharwada.

61. Requesting sanction to certain strips of Municipal land near their Offices being sold to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.

62. Submitting a report as to the steps taken for filling in Khed Tank, etc.

63. Submitting a report as to the action taken to improve the condition of Bhasker Lane, Bhuleshwar.

64. Submitting particulars about the Bombay Port Trust Incinerator at Wadala.

65. Submitting a report as to the condition of Wari Bunder Road from Reay Road to Mazagaon Road.

66. Submitting a report as to the number of ground floor rooms or shops in the City used for residential purposes.

67. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

68. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

69. Reporting on a complaint from Mr. Chunilal K. Patel and others regarding certain nuisances existing at their premises in Lady Jamshedji Road.

70. Submitting a report as to whether adulterated butter is being imported or sold in the city in large quantities.

71. Submitting proposals for establishing a few free studentships at the Seth G. S. M. College.

72. Regarding the question of constructing an enclosure at the Kabutarkhana on Mint Road.

73. Requesting sanction to the grant of permission applied for by Messrs. Damodar Thackersey Moolji and Co. for laying underground 4" cast iron pipes across Lamington Road.

74. Intimating that Mr. H. K. Kirpalani delivered over and Mr. H. B. Clayton received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner on the 17th December 1926.

75. Requesting sanction to his holding the office of the Chairman, Bombay Christian Burial Board.

76. Regarding the question of planting roadside trees.

77. Submitting a report as to the annual purchase of petrol for the last five years and its consumption under various heads.

78. Recommending acceptance to a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal for enabling poor patients in the King Edward Memorial Hospital to be provided with certain conveniences.

79. Intimating that Mr. R. P. Masani retires from Municipal service on the expiry of his leave.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS:—

80. Regarding the question of the purchase of a strip of land to the North of the B.B. & C.I. Railway offices required by the Municipality for a footway.

81. Regarding the appointment of Mr. F. Stones on the Anti-Malaria Advisory Committee.

82. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

83. Letter from the Commissioner of Excise—Regarding the proposed transfer of country liquor shop No. 83 and Toddy shop No. 78 to Arthur Road.

84. Letter from the Commissioner of Police—Regarding the question of requiring pedestrians to keep strictly to footpaths.

85. Letter from Mr. Khanderao R. Mantri—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Mr. R. B. Mantri.

86-87. Letters from Mr. Hansa Mehta and Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukhtankar—Thanking the Corporation for electing them members of the Schools Committee.

88. Letters from the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Forwarding copy of the revised rules of business for the Committee.

89-90. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (89) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (90) a list a Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner, which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

91-92. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(91) For obtaining a report from the Cow Slaughter Committee as to the desirability of prohibiting the slaughter of cows altogether in the Municipal slaughter houses and (92) for informing Government that the Corporation are of opinion that the sale of opium and ganja and their preparations and other similar intoxicants should be entirely prohibited within the City limits except for medicinal purposes.

93-94. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—(93) For increasing the Budget Estimate of expenditure of the Health Department by Rs. 3 lakhs for the improvement of the insanitary condition of the City and (94) for obtaining a list of recreation grounds and open spaces in different wards of the City.

95. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of locating a urinal, latrine and water pipe stand in the vicinity of King's Park, Matunga.

96. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For informing Government that the Corporation are of opinion that the recommendation of the Excise Advisory Committee for the reduction of 11 liquor shops in the City should be given effect to.

97. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz seconded by Mr. G. K. Borade—For showing disapproval at the attitude of the Municipal authorities responsible for the upkeep of the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

98. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the duties to be performed by the Superintendent of Markets.

99. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For requesting the Commissioner to give preference to fruit and vegetable vendors occupying the footpath at Grant Road while allotting stalls in the Gilder Street Market.

100. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of doing away with the dust-bins in the City, etc.

101. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar—For resolving that compulsory physical training should be introduced in all Municipal primary schools.

102-104. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(102) For requesting the Establishments Committee to submit a draft Pension Regulation for the reducing or doing away with the extraordinary pension granted to certain Municipal Officers (103) For expressing opinion that whenever vacancies of posts over Rs. 200 per mensem occur, the Commissioner should inform the Corporation before filling in the posts and (104) For obtaining a report as to whether time has not arrived for reducing the salaries of Municipal employees drawing Rs. 500 and over per month.

105. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the draft Bill for an amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act.

106. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For resolving the Corporation into a Committee to consider the Budget Estimates for 1926-27.

107. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For inviting the attention of the Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee to certain grievances of the Depressed Classes travelling in the G. I. P. Railway trains.

108-109. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee (108) regarding the re-organization of the medical staff of the Health Department and (109) how best the medical staff of the Health Department may be utilized to lessen the incidence of venereal diseases.

110. From Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.

111. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of housing of Municipal peons etc., in the Improvement Trust and Development Chawls.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION:—

112. Regarding the variation of the Schools Committee's Office Establishment Schedule so as to admit of four clerks and a peon being added to the office staff in connection with the Pension and Provident Fund work.

113. Regarding the question of filling in the post of Senior Assistant Engineer, Drainage.

114. Regarding the transfer of a liquor shop from Byculla to DeLisle Road.

115. Regarding the proposed transfer of a liquor shop to Wellington Street Dhobi Talao.

116. Regarding the proposed location of a Foreign Liquor "Off" Shop in a shop in Sitaram Building near Crawford Market.

117. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 28th December, 1926.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of VIRJI JIVRAJ of Cutch Hindu Inhabitant, residing and working till his death in the Joint family business carried on in the name of "Jivraj Sojpal" at Jacob Circle, outside the Fort of Bombay .....

MORARJI JIVRAJ of Cutch Hindu Inhabitant the brother of Virji Jivraj, the deceased abovenamed residing and working in the Joint family business carried on in the name of "Jivraj Sojpal" at Jacob Circle outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 15th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27899

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
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**Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.**

### NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1927, to MONDAY, the 17th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governors.

Calcutta, 24th November, 1926.

27844

### THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

THE AGENCY previously held by Messrs. Dalvie & Sons of Bombay for the above mentioned Company was terminated on November the 29th 1926. Any enquiries in connection with the Company's business in Bombay or elsewhere in India should be addressed to the undersigned.

J. R. C. BADHAM,
Attorney for India.

The United British Insurance Co., Ltd.
London.
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

27880

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates/Scrips for 10 Shares Nos. 196595 to 196604 of the Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Kalliandas Haridas have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—KALLIANDAS HARIDAS, Esq.
Address:—Kantilal Kasidas Bungalow, Mandpes Road, Borivlee.

B. B. & C. I. Ry.

R 1370

### NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY invites applications from Indians of respectable family for training in Insurance at the Head Office and in England. Applicants must be First Class graduates of an Indian or British University and must not be more than 23 years of age. Full particulars will be supplied by the SECRETARY to applicants with the necessary qualifications.

27898

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEYER NISIM by our client Mr. H. CHAVANNES, the Proprietor of the firm of Chavannes and Co. on the 13th day of November, 1926, has been this day CANCELLED by our client and the public are hereby warned against entering into any dealings with any body on the faith of the said Power of Attorney.

Dated thih 28th day of December, 1926.

VACHHA & CO.,
Solicitors,
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

27901


**PURITY EXCELLENCE GUARANTEED**

**V. RIGOUD (PARIS, FRANCE**

Good Otto Cocoa Hair Luck de Rose nut Oil

An unrivalled Hair Oil for growing the hair and keeping it in its natural colour.

USED ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

*Sold by* **CHANDOOLAL NAGINDAS**
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TO THE
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FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES Rs. 6-4 As.
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The plan of the present little work is quite simple in it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in fact the supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8. As.

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HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.
These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian Administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch.
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SECOND EDITION REVISED & UP-TO-DATE
The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the House of Lords and in his constituency. His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed.
Price Re. 1-8. As.

**The Indian Problem : By C. F. Andrews**
CONTENTS :— Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil (*Modern Review*.—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country.
Price Re. 1 only.

**Prince Edward's Speeches in India**
This is an exhaustive collection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during his tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations.
Price Re. 1 (one) only.

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LOT B.
A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

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Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

WANTED—Two QUALIFIED GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTORS to conduct first and second class respectively of a well-known Gymnasium in Bombay. Good pay and prospects for really competent men. Apply Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

GUARANTEE EARN RS. 35 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON," Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11204, Entally CALCUTTA.
T 27859

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by a big Flour Mill in Bombay, for Canvassing orders from local bakers. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 1889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 27892

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 27390

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mahows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.
C 27896

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Park town, Madras.
T R1297

AUCTION SALE. Valuable, Artistic, specially made to order household furniture, etc., etc., will be sold at No. 6, Cooper House, Pandey Road, Colaba, on THURSDAY, 30th at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by CRAWFORD COX.
T R1369

## EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC STUDENT weak in Mathematics. May apply to S. R. PARULKAR, 11, Koliwadi Bombay 2.
M R1371

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus -C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Karachi |
| Bahrein | Kirkuk |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ltd

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
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| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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SPECIAL X'MAS WEEK
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
and for
The SECOND WEEK'S RUN
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HOT WATER"
A cyclonic comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives!
For the time of your life see this riotous picture.
IF YOU'RE MARRIED
You will want to see this comedy.
IF YOU'RE SINGLE
You must see it!
"THE PLUMBER"
An amusing Mack Sennett Comedy.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PRICES:
Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, As. 12 & 6.
SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.
COME EARLY and avoid the Crush.

OWING TO GENERAL PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA (Lamington Road)
Continues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Extra-ordinary production
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
featuring
Miss GOHAR
with other known stars.
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME
Daily Four (4) Shows at:—
5, 7-15, 9-30 and 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 2-45 P. M.

CONCERT
of
PAISA FUND MELA OF BOYS AND GIRLS
of Tender Age, Sweet Voice and Expert in Acting
MATINEES at 4 p.m.
also on the
29th, 30th and 31st Dec., 1926.
BOMBAY THEATRE
SATURDAY, 1st Jan. 1927 at 9-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Madhavashrom.

The Entertainment that Remains the Delightful Memory
EVERY ACT
ATTRACTIVE, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTY
In the GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
From SATURDAY, 25th DECEMBER, 1926.
AT
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
DAILY. 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M. —— NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICES EXCEPT GALLERY & SECOND CLASS.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN—Bad Weather Continues—Trade Buying.

LOCAL—Rather Broad Business. Jobbers Selling. Contracts Passing in Strong Hands.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables to-day:—

New York, May. Highest 13.05 (10-14 a.m.) lowest 12.91- (10.04 a.m.) Market very steady on trade buying. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst. as under:—

Continuance of unfavourable weather in West and absence of spot pressure favour market temporarily.

### AMERICANS.

DEC. 28.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 6 points higher and within fifteen minutes prices registered further improvement of 14 points. The cause of this rise in prices is attributed to unfavourable weather, trade buying and no pressure of sale. Thereafter prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closing prices show a rise of 22 points for near months and 16 points for distant ones. Spot quotations were raised by 10 points to 13.05.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed yesterday.

The recent steadiness in America is more a technical readjustment of the situation influenced by continuance of unfavourable weather. There has been rather more buying by the trade and holders were not pressing for sales. We are afraid that as the price goes higher, the trade will not continue to buy liberally while on the other hand there may be freer offerings of the actual cotton. However in the midst of Holidays we do not think it safe to follow the advance.

### LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with a further advance, our market opened Rs 3/8 higher Broach April-May being quoted at Rs. 256/8. At this level some offices were moderate sellers, but on account of continued buying a prominent operator prices were well maintained. It is reported that a big load was purchased and was supplied by local jobbers. Finally the market closed as under:—

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 256/8 | 257 | 256/8 | 257 |
| J./A. | 262/8 | 263 | 262/8 | 263 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 243 | 243/4 | 243 | 243/4 |
| March | 242/8 | 243 | 242/8 | 243 |
| May | 245 | 246 | 245 | 246 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 217 | 217 | 217 | 217 |
| March | 214 | 214 | 214 | 214 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool was reported to be 8 points higher and private advices showed a declining tendency. Our market opened steady at Rs. 257/8 and after improving half a rupee on local operators buying closed quiet as under:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach:— | | | | |
| A./M. | 257/8 | 258 | 257 | 257/4 |
| J./A. | 262/8 | 263 | 262/8 | 263 |
| Oomra:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 244/8 | 244/8 | 244 | 244/8 |
| March | 243/8 | 243/8 | 243 | 243/8 |
| May | 245/8 | 245/8 | 245 | 245 |
| Bengal:— | | | | |
| D./J. | 217 | 218 | 217 | 218 |
| March | 213 | 214 | 213 | 214 |

Owing to the death of Swami Shraddhanandji, the Bombay Cotton Market will be closed entirely to-morrow.

### ROOM RATES.

The following are the East Indian Cotton Association's Room Rates:—

HEDGE CONTRACTS.
Bombay, Dec. 28.
Broach April-May 257.
Broach July-August 262.
Umra D./J. 244.
Umra March 243.
Umra May 246.
Bengal Dec-Jan. 218.
Bengal March 215.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

| | Ready Quotation. SF. | Fine | FG | GB. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 243 | 236 | 228 | 220 |
| S. P. | 241 | 234 | 226 | 218 |
| Rajputana | 243 | 236 | 228 | 220 |
| Umra No. 3 | 250 | 245 | 240 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 265 | 260 | 255 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 258 | 253 | 248 | |
| Khandesh | 240 | 235 | 230 | |

### READY COTTON SALES.

300 Toyomankwa Berar 250.
250 Suzuki and Co. Arvi 259.
500 Jamshed mill Khandesh Old 200.
200 G. G. Kesha Pandurna 259.
300 A. Damodar Wardha 262.
100 B. Karshandas Jamnera 237.
300 Bombay and Co. Mathia 228.
100 Randas Dosa Aurangabad 238.
250 Suzuki and Co. Banusa 249.
200 Suzuki and Co. Wun 263.
500 Suzuki Mulkapur 239.
250 Forbes and Co. Shenebad Old 205.
300 Mitha Nathoo Khundesh 337.

Ready and forward Cotton market closed to-day, Wednesday.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

| | New York, Dec. 27. To-day's price |
|---|---|
| January | 12.64+.23 |
| March | 12.83+.18 |
| May | 13.02+.17 |
| July | 13.18+.16 |
| October | 13.35+.16 |
| Middling Spot | 13.05+.10 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

| | New York, Dec. 27. To-day's |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports | 78,000 Bales. |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 ,, |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 45,000 ,, |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

| | New York, Dec. 27. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 12.71+.26 |
| March | 12.78+.18 |
| Middling Spot | 12.71+.24 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

| | New York, Dec. 27. To-day's Rate |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 484.81 |
| Fair Rio Coffee | 15 1/8 |

### BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Since 1st. September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 9,172 | 82,813 1,17,510 |
| Central India | 4,460 | 32,771 93,846 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 4,266 | 37,204 52,828 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,198 | 8,593 17,774 |
| Berar | 9,786 | 1,10,507 1,19,674 |
| Central Provinces | 3,829 | 26,856 56,198 |
| Total Oomras | 32,711 | 2,98,744 4,57,730 |
| Dholera | 353 | 7,047 61,315 |
| N. W. Provinces | 1,553 | 31,580 1,08,586 |
| Rajputana | 337 | 7,818 28,121 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,225 | 22,948 68,371 |
| Broach | 134 | 2 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 429 | 12,252 12,010 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 7,587 6,489 |
| Cocoanada | 395 | 1,471 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 4,436 | 6,441 |
| Persian | 2,806 | 1,689 |
| American | 41,099 | 143 |
| Egyptian and African | 18,772 | 27,526 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts. | 44 | 362 |
| Total | 36,608 | 4,56,062 7,80,236 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st. Sept. to 23rd. Dec. Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | | 76,914 | 1,26,150 |
| Japan & China | 13,000 | 1,18,835 | 2,52,668 |
| Coast Ports | | 3,778 | 7,661 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 34,686 | 4,012 |
| Afloat in harbour, for Europe. | | | |
| China and Japan | | 48,729 | 60,480 |
| Total | 13,000 | 2,82,952 | 4,50,911 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | M. G. F.G. | 223/28 |
| | Fine | 228/32 |
| | S. Fine | 237/42 |
| Khandeish M. G. Fine | | 230/37 |
| Mathia F. G. | | 228/32 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | | 242/45 |
| Dhamangaon-M. G. Fine | | 248/52 |
| Wardha/Nagpur | | 256/63 |
| Sanavad | | 238/42 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | | 238/42 |
| Barsi | | 235/41 |
| Warangal | | 255 |
| Purna | | 270 |
| Punjab American | | 265/72 |

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

| | London Dec. 27. To-day's Rate. |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.35/3/8 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.13/1/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.89 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 31.80 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 107.72 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.10 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 122.60 |

(For other Commercial News see page 10).

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, December 31.
Banks closed: New Year's Eve.
FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
Public meeting of Muslims, Nawab's Musjid, Bhendi Bazar, 9 p.m. (B.T.)
1st day of the sitting of Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference, Madhav Bag, C.P. Tank Road, 11-30 a.m.
SATURDAY, January 1, 1927.
Banks closed: New Year's Day.
The S. S. Ranpura with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Pocket Calendar issued by Messrs. M. N. Srikantiah and Sons, Paper Merchants of Mysore for 1927.

We have received an attractively printed Table Calendar for 1927, issued by Messrs. Maganbai Amin and Co., Mill Stores Suppliers and Importing Agents, Bombay.

### MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert arranged by the Bombay Municipality wit hthe Bombay Presidency Radio Club will be given to-day (Wednesday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

### STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Biyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive here on 19th January.

S.S. "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday afternoon, the 30th at 2 p.m.

### NEW MARKET AT GRANT ROAD.

As a result of communication between Mr. Jhabvalla on behalf of the Market Stallholders' Association and the Market Superintendent. It has been brought to light that the new market at Grant Road will very likely be opened on 1-3.1927. (1) The Stalls will be put up to auction. (2) The rent of each stall will be determined by auction. (3) The shops on the footpaths will have to be removed and the usual limit for hawkers will be applied. (4) No scale shed will be opened as there is no space available for it. (5) The rents will be quarterly and in advance.

### DECCAN GYM TOURNAMENTS.

The following are the results of the matches played on Monday in the Open Tennis Tournaments:—

Gentlemen's Singles—1. D. V. Vaitak beat B. A. Despande 6—4, 6—3. 2. M. M. Bendre beat P. D. Khare 6—3, 6—0. 3. M. N. Doshi beat B. V. Tulpule 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. 4. V. B. Jorapur beat A. G. Ranade 6—3, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—I. N. D. Pillay and Karkhanis beat B. V. Tulpule and K. N. Mulay 6—0, 6—3. 2. M. K. Gadgil and Aparagabadkar beat T. N. Chaugule and P. A. Joshi 6—0, 6—4.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 1st proximo will be a Post Office Holiday on account of the New Year. All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices, including the telegraph branches of the combined-offices, will observed on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Saturday the 1st proximo being a Post Office Holiday on account of New Year's Day, the following will be the latest hours of postings for the Homeward English mail at the Bombay G.P.O. on that day:—

Unregd. correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered Correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels upto 3 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

### NOTABLE DEPARTURES FROM GAUHATI.

Mr. Gandhi is leaving to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail. Mr. V. J. Patel, also leaves by the same train and, after a short stay in Bombay, will proceed to Delhi where he arrives on January 13th. Pandit Malaviya intends leaving for Calcutta on Wednesday morning.—A. P.


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## "NO FREEDOM WITHOUT SACRIFICE."

### GROWING CITIZENS OF FUTURE INDIA.

### PT. MOTILAL'S ADDRESS TO VOLUNTEERS

### CULTIVATE ESPRIT DE CORPS

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 28.

The second session of the All-India Volunteers' Conference commenced here yesterday with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair in the absence of Mr. T. C. Goswami owing to illness.

The President of the Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Maulana Mahomed Ali, his brother, Mrs. Gandhi and several other prominent members of the Congress were present.

Mr. Kuladhar Dhaliha, M. L. C. (Assam), welcoming the delegates of the Volunteers' Conference said, discipline was the guiding principle of all volunteers and they must be ready and willing to merge their personal predilection to that of their commandant. It would be useless to call oneself a volunteer unless one was punctual and thorough in his work. It had been brought to the notice of the authorities of the Seva Dal that in some places threat to strike and refusal to take food were the most embarrassing situations in which the commandants were placed by their volunteers whose guiding principle should have been to put up with all inconveniences in the matter of food, raiment and accommodation. As volunteers for national and social cause, they must always be prepared to bear all hardships and privations, difficulties and inconveniences. The movement was a peaceful organization, and as they should work in a non-violent way.

DUTY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Their duty was not to question why, their's was to do and die. Self-assertion in a soldier was a dangerous thing, and a true volunteer like a true soldier should always obey implicitly. Service and sacrifice were the eshential abilities of volunteers. "We are a subject race and our sacrifice must be in the inverse ratio to a degree of our subjection. Otherwise there is hardly any hope for regaining our freedom and liberty."

To Dr. Hardikar belonged the credit of organizing and for expanding the volunteer movement, and it was up to the young men of India to organise on the lines he had suggested. The volunteer movement was the mainspring of their national life, and unless they had efficient volunteer force, they would never be able to work and Swaraj would be out of question.

In conclusion he appealed to all to protect the National Flag from all dishonour and if necessary die for it, for the flag was the symbol of national self-respect and national pride.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered his address in English. He expressed thorough agreement with the beautiful speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and said he had put in a nut shell the duty of the volunteer to the country Immediate cultivation of "esprit-de-corps" was required among the volunteers, without which no service, he was sure, could be done to the country. The volunteer movement was in infancy, but the day was in sight when it would take the form of a regular trained army. No country had ever achieved freedom without sacrifice and if Indians wanted freedom, sacrifice should be their motto.

Continuing the Pandit regretted the harrowing happenings in the country which he said had taken the dangerous form in the assasination of Swami Shradhananda. The mischief required to be nipped in the bud. Panditji was of the belief that the day would come when they would be able to replace the police by volunteers.

He concluded: "Remember, you volunteers, you are the soldiers of unity. You must girdle up your loins to restore unity. You are the future national army of India."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar distributed prizes to the Karnatak volunteers for enlisting fifteen thousand volunteers. Two resolutions were then passed in five minutes. The firht urged the opening of branches of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Congress support in the matter. The second appealed for financial help. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Hari Sarvotama Rao and Mrs. Perene, grand daughter of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, spoke on the resolutions. Mr. A. S. Wale of Burma donated Rs. 500 to the Dal on the spot. With a strong appeal for funds and the usual vote of thanks to the President, the Conference dissolved, after having deliberated only for an hour.—Free Press.

## DAMAGE TO "SIR GEORGE LLOYD" DREDGER.

### FILLING WORK TO BE CONTINUED.

We understand that the damage caused to the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" last Thursday is assessed at £2,000 which will take considerable time to repair as the spare parts will have to be ordered from England. The dreger "Colaba" which was helping "Sir George Lloyd" so far in cutting and pumping mud is also rendered unworkable. In spite of this accident, the Government, it is understood, propose to continue to fill up block No. 7 which is likely to be completed by the next working season.

## "BLACK RECORD IN CHINA."

### LLOYD GEORGE'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

**The development of British policy in China appears to have occupied considerable attention in Eng and in mail week and great prominence has been given to the out-spoken speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George at Bradford. We give below a summary of the speech published in "Manchester Guardian" and also the halting recommendations of the Extra-territoriality International Commission which already submitted its report.**

### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

"The record of Western civilisation in China is indeed a black record, and foreigners there to-day are suffering from the results of their own greed," said Mr. Lloyd George, who addressed a meeting of some thousands of people at Bradford.

There were those who were anxious to work up another war, this time in the Far East, he said. The usual preliminaries were already appearing in the Tory Press—namely, panicky appeals for aid, demands for the protection of British interests, insistence upon British prestige, incitement of racial prejudices, and—most ominous symptom of all—the tolling of high-sounding phrases which always constituted the tocsin of war. In this case the phrase was "The defence of the principles of Western civilisation." So men-of-war, aeroplanes, and all the mechanism of war were being hurried to China, and there was always the danger of the inevitable incidents which would provoke bloodshed.

The Foreign Secretary, this week, in the House of Commons, made a statement which was very satisfactory, certainly to every Liberal in the land, when he said he was doing his best to depreciate interference in the affairs of China (Mr. Lloyd George went on), but his statement was received in grim silence on the benches behind, and the only cheering came from the Liberal and Labour benches. Great pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to do something impulsive and provocative, and this is not a particularly strong Government. It is essential that public opinion should be roused in time to the perils we may be running. There are some people who say the Reds are inciting the Chinese to rebellion and outrage. Russia is for the moment the pariah among nations. So long as she is excluded from the comity of nations she will make herself a nuisance in order to show what a danger it is to exclude her, but that is not the real cause of the trouble. It is not a Communistic move. It is simply that the Chinese are struggling for the elementary and fundamental rights of every free and self-respecting nation. (Cheers). They were highly civilised when the Ancient Britons, to whom I belong, were barbarian. This is an old, enlightened, and vast community of hard-working people, yet they are deprived of rights enjoyed by some of the smallest nations in the world that only a few centuries ago emerged from savagery. Their ports are occupied by foreigners and governed by foreigners. They cannot raise revenue in their own way, but only under very narrow restrictions, and their Customs are administered by foreigners.

A BLACK RECORD.

Yet this is an empire of four hundred millions of civilised people. They are naturally rebelling against it. They do not want to exclude foreign goods. They are neither Protectionists nor Communists, but the Central Government in China is starved by lack of funds. It cannot put down rebellion, and it is not strong enough to stamp out brigandage, and the present system is one that promotes rebellion and fosters brigandage, and the record of Western civilisation in China is indeed a black record, for we in this country forced opium upon China against the will of her great moral leaders.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted from a public interview with the general of the Cantonese forces, which gave his programme as one of self-government for China, the prohibition of production and sale of opium, education for the people, and the rights of combination for labour. That was not Communist, he commented: it was not Bolshevik, it was a sound, practical programme, and to go to war with a man whose policy was policy of that kind would be an outrage. When the representative of China went to the League of Nations he saw the representative of the black Republic of Hayti, which had borrowed large sums of money in New York and as security hypothecated its customs. Hayti, however, imposed its own customs and governed its own ports, but China was down below the lowest and least independent nation. Could we be surprised that China at least rebelled against such indignity and humiliation? Let us see that justice was done first. At the Washington Conference in 1922 the nations decided as far as they could to put matters right in China, but nothing had been done since then.

Let the Washington decision be carried out before we decide about sending flotillas to bombard their cities, he urged. By doing so we would have great losses, run great risks, and reap infinite discredit. We would lose any popularity in the East, and all our trade rivals would get whatever benefit there was to be got. We would be discredited for a whole generation. It would be an act of supreme folly, and I want in time to enter my protest and record my warning against the perils ito which we have been drifting through headstrong threats of war.

### FOREIGNERS' RIGHTS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The following summary of the Commission's report was published in England in Mail Week:—

The Joint International Commission of which Mr. S. H. Strawn was the head, has submitted a report which rejects the demand of the Chinese Nationalists for the immediate abolition of unequal treaties. The report recommends slight modifications in extra-territorial practices at once, together with their progressive abolition, provided that Chinese law becomes codified, Chinese courts and prisons are reformed, and a stable Government is established.

The report is signed by the Commissioners appointed by Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, Great Britain, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. The Chinese Commissioners approve the recommendations made, but do not approve the general survey of the conditions of China. The immediate modifications recommended are as follows:—

1. Modern Chinese Courts to try mixed cases between plaintiff foreigners and Chinese without the presence of foreign assessors.

2. Special mixed courts to be brought more into accord with the modern Chinese judicial system.

3. The Powers should administer as far as possible in their extra-territorial consular courts whatever Chinese laws and regulations they deem proper to accept.

4. The Powers should correct certain abuses arising from the extension of foreign protection to Chinese and Chinese companies.

5. Foreigners should pay whatever Chinese taxes the Powers recognise.

The report says the Powers might consider the abolition of extra-territoriality according to whatever progressive scheme may be agreed upon, after China carries out the principal items of the following reforms:—

1. Establishes a judiciary protected from unwarranted civil and military interference.

2. Drafts and puts into operation civil, commercial, and criminal codes, and banking, bankruptcy, patent, and land expropriation laws.

3 and 4. Extends the system of modern courts and prisons for the purpose of eliminating magistrates' courts and old-style prisons.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### MAY.

**NEW YORK.**

| | December 28. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 13.02 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 13.07 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 12.98 |
| Difference | plus .04 |

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.87 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.94 |
| Difference | +.07 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.89 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| Spot Closing | 257/0/0 |
| Dhandi Closing | 256/8/0 |

### LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**

| | London, Dec. 28. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 24 7/8 |
| Difference | 0-2-0 |
| Silver Forward | 24 13/16 |
| Difference | 0/2/0 more. |
| Gold Ready | 4/4/11 1/2 |
| Difference | unchanged. |

## ON WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

### DELEGATION'S HALT AT DARESSALAM

DARESSALAM, Dec. 14.

The Indian South African delegation arrived at Daressalam on the 11th December by s. s. Karapara. The members were given a cordial welcome by the Indian community of Daressalam, which is the capital of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. They were taken in a procession in the town where they were greeted with rousing cheers and thundering claps. At about noon they were received by His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Tanganyika.

A very interesting lunch party was organized in the New Africa Hotel where all the non-official members of the Legislative Council and heads of leading European firms were present. Sir M. Habibulla had to repair to the steamer immediately after lunch due to the illness of his son. The remaining members of the Delegation spent the rest of their time at Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee.

## MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A Group photo of the Government of India Delegation to South Africa taken at the office of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. Daressalaam. The names of gentlemen seated on the chair are; (from left.) Mr. Abbasi, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir George Paddison, J. Corbett, Esq., I.C.S. The Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Sastri, Sir Pheroz C. Sethna, Hon. Norman Charles.

## Men and Matters.

How infinite is the variety of human pursuits! And custom does not stale them either. We have known, for example, warriors of the All-India Congress Committee who year after year are determined to move some resolution or other in that august body. There are other A. I. C. C. veterans who think, on the contrary, that the one decent thing to do at its meetings is to hear the leaders of the various parties and then to "walk out" leaving the leaders to their verbal duels.

* * * *

But of late there have risen some new types in the A. I. C. C. If they are members of the Legislative Assembly they become a real terror to their humbler colleagues whose sole wish is to get the speeches curtailed, so that more business could be got through during the Congress session.

* * * *

Not so M. L. A's and the ex-M. L. A's. They think the A. I. C. C. tent is only a variant of the Assembly Chamber. Also they move resolutions, expect their friends to bring in amendments, and then they desire the withdrawal of both resolutions and amendments after a lot of "hot air" has been blown off. The withdrawal generally takes place in order "not to embarras Pundit A or Pundit B, our veteran leader."

* * * *

The process has delighted the gentlemen of the Liberal persuasion so much that one of them told us that the "Extremist Congress is learning constitutional methods of debate."

* * * *

Perhaps he remembered the happy days when as a member of a certain legislature he used to move amendments and then withdraw them "after the reply of the Hon. Member in charge whom I do not wish to embarras".

* * * *

In America a number of White people are busy with quite another kind of pursuit. There is one occupation in particular which is embarrassing very much so indeed to the Negroes, the occupation of lynching.

* * * *

Dr. Dickens, a Negro graduate from Yale, is on a visit to England and has given to the British people an idea of how grim this lynching business is. An interesting point about it is that it has recoiled on the Whites themselves.

* * * *

He quoted figures and told a Manchester audience how from 1885 to now out of 4000 people lynched, 700 odd were White people themselves. "Lynching," he said, "was invented for the coloured people but it made the White people so busy that while they were at it they lynched 700 of themselves."

* * * *

And he drew a significant and excellent moral from this. No policy of repression, he remarked, could be enforced by one people against another without such a policy reacting upon themselves.

* * * *

This is in exact harmony with the Congress President's remark that the best way of advancing one's own community is to raise the status of all the communities in the country as a whole.

* * * *

Sunday was "Innocents Day". The story, however, that one of our political "Innocents" having read in the calendar the motto for the day "On the great clock of Time there is but one word—NOW—" rushed about to worship at various political "temples" to secure a nomination to the local legislature is not yet confirmed.

* * * *

From Education to Excise is a sweeping change in portfolios, but we are sure Dr. Paranjpye will do better in the new job. Let him with mathematical accuracy predict when prohibition will come in and take solid shape during his ministerial career to make its advent a success. Then this Presidency will have reason to be really grateful to him.

* * * *

Motoring Enthusiast (To wife practising at the piano). "Go easy over the rough parts, my dear, and take your foot off the accelerator."

* * * *

"What is the name of the species I have just shot?" demanded the amateur hunter of his guide.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I have just been investigating and he says his name is Smith."

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week end the 25th inst., the total mortality 546 was 9 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.19. The total mortality for the 52nd week of 1925 was 542 and death-rate 22.37 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquiennium 1921-1925 was 677 and death-rate 28.87. Out of the total deaths, 112 were among infants under one year of age 16 deaths occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 430 as against 433 for the 52nd week of 1925 and and 431 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

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Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.



**The Bombay Chronicle.**

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 29, 1926.


## WRECKING THE CONGRESS?

Are Pandit Motilal Nehru and his followers bent upon wrecking the representative character and the proud prestige of the Indian National Congress? For they certainly could not have done better than what they have, if they had deliberately laid out their plans and marshalled their forces for the purpose. The spirit of conciliation and the burning desire for unity, which distinguished the Presidential address, have evidently left the Panditji unmoved. He seems to have neither learnt nor unlearnt anything by the bitter experience of ruinous controversies. In spite of this we would still have given him credit for a warlike spirit if he had either boldly brushed aside all inconsistencies in his programme which were freely ridiculed by many zealous No-changers or evolved a new programme for giving a determined fight to the bureaucracy. But while he categorically opposed all amendments which were moved by the left wing Swarajists more or less on the lines of the Cawnpore resolution, he was even more vehement in discountenancing all suggestions made for conciliating the Responsivist Party. And so if the Gauhati session of the Congress perpetuates many distinctions in party labels without differences of principles and lamentably fails in building the much-cherished unity, the chief responsibility for the failure will rest on the Panditji himself who has allowed personal considerations and party interests to override the sovereign needs of the people.

When he moved in the Subjects Committee only a part of the Cawnpore resolution without the inevitable addendum of "walks-out" and "walks-in", Mr. Sambamurti was perfectly justified in moving an amendment that "Congressmen should walk out of the Councils after taking the oath of allegiance and that they should not walk into legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant". The last clause rendered Mr. Satyamurti's contention about the Councils being filled by others absolutely pointless. But Pandit Motilalji, indeed, surpassed himself in opposing this amendment by demonstrating out of his own mouth the inconsistencies of his position. One must indeed, have lost all meaning of words to say, as Panditji did, before a Subjects Committee attended by Mahatma Gandhi and his sincere co-workers that "if any one could give him an alternative programme outside the Councils he would be the first to leave the Councils but there was no such programme." We thought the Mahatma was engaged in preaching the only programme of extensive work in the country, which could be worked as a real alternative to rational and effective work in the Councils. Have not the No-changers always complained in bitter terms about the Swarajists' sacrifice of all constructive work in the country on the altar of Council work? And were not Mr. Sambamurti and his supporters like Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer inspired by the single desire of plunging the Swarajists wholeheartedly into outside work which they did nothing to accomplish—barring inevitable election propaganda—even during the many months that elapsed after the great walk-out? Evidently the laborious nation-building activities in the country have no charms for the Panditji who can only enjoy his tournaments in the Assembly Chamber. Nor would he accept an amendment moved by a Bengal delegate, in spite of his threatening words but recently uttered at Allahabad, enjoining on Congressmen the duty of throwing out the Ministers' salaries. In fact he appears determined to oppose all proposals to stiffen the Council programme while in actual practice he may water it down to the Responsivist level.

In these circumstances we should have expected Pandit Motilal to agree to at least some of the minor amendments that were suggested by Pandit Malaviya on behalf of the Responsivist Party. For had not Motilalji in replying to the whole debate brushed aside all hard and fast canons by saying that "the exact procedure must depend upon the moves of the enemy which would determine their counter-moves"? Why then could he not accept the simple suggestion of Pandit Malaviyaji that the policy regarding the Government budgets and supplies might be left to be determined by Congress members in each Council according to the local circumstances in each case? The similarity between the reasoning of the two Pandits is too striking to be mistaken and yet the Swarajist leader would not change even a syllable in his resolution. The latest news confirms our worst apprehensions. The ever-increasing gulf between the Swarajist professions and practice has created such a confusion in the Congress atmosphere that the open session of the Congress has beaten the Swarajist leader on his own grounds. While Pandit Motilal designed to vest the controlling power regarding budgets and supplies in the Working Committee which could be easily managed, Mr. K. K. Mazumdar succeeded, by getting a narrow defeat, in shifting the centre of gravity to the All-India Congress Committee. Thus has the resolution been undoubtedly stiffened. This development is hardly in accordance with the expectation or desire of Pandit Motilal and the bulk of the Swarajists who are naturally and rightly anxious to retain unfettered discretion to modify their programme in the Councils in accordance with the needs of the situation, though, unlike Pandit Malaviya and Congressmen of his way of thinking, they do not openly confess this anxiety. They would have saved themselves from the predicament in which the acceptance of Mr. Mazumdar's amendment will involve them had they exercised sufficient foresight and responded to the appeal for concerted action by Pandit Malaviya. Both in the Assembly and the Councils they cannot do any effective work without the co-operation of non-Swarajist Congressmen and Independents. They have missed a great opportunity because by their short-sightedness they have deprived the Congress of the credit of establishing that unanimity of action as well as aims among Nationalists of both the communities which the exigencies of work in the legislatures will soon render inevitable. With a generous gesture they would not only have assured a re-union of all Congressmen but they would also have drawn to the fold of the Congress the prominent leaders of the Muslim community who, with very few exceptions, have now no part in the deliberations of the Congress. In withholding such a gesture they have dealt a blow to the prestige and authority of the great national organisation. We trust, however, it will not be long before they will realise the gravity of the wrong they have done to the Congress and take steps to undo it by seeking wholesome unity with other parties and the recognised leaders of Hindus and Muslims.

## SOLID AND STEADY WORK.

The report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1925-26 is encouraging, nothing more but nothing less. The progress is much less than what it ought to have been, less even than what it might have been. The Association now is composed of 110 carders, 42,959 regular spinners, exclusive of the poor professional spinners in the villages and 3,407 weavers. In its 150 centres of production, spread all over the country, it produced and sold khaddar worth nearly Rs. 24 lakhs as against Rs. 19 lakhs during the last year. If the general fall of 7 to 8 per cent. in the prices is allowed for, the sales show an increase in yardage of about 32 per cent. Besides, it should be noted that the first year of the Association has been devoted not so much to expansion as to consolidation and co-ordination of scattered efforts, to improve the quality of khaddar and to spread the requisite technical knowledge. In these respects the work done is truly creditable to the Association. A marked improvement in the quality of yarn is reported from many centres. Khaddar is now much cheaper and better than in 1921 and available in patterns and varieties that will suit the most fastidious tastes.

Thanks to the ceaseless efforts of the Association in every department of the khaddar industry, it is safe to say that the industry is now fairly well-organised and to anticipate marked expansion in the near future, especially in view of Mahatma Gandhi's resumption of his khaddar tours. Khaddar, which till recently was regarded as a fad is now a settled fact. It is gaining not only popularity but also "respectability" in the ordinary sense. Several officials have come to recognise that khaddar has a place in any scheme of village reconstruction. Fourteen municipalities, nine district boards and four taluk boards have already introduced spinning in the schools under their control. Seven more municipalities and eight district boards have resolved to purchase khaddar for uniforms and other purposes, and eight municipalities have resolved to reduce or abolish octroi on khaddar. If all Congressmen and all those who appreciate the humanitarian and the nation-building value of khaddar take to it more kindly than they have done hitherto, the whole national outlook would be transformed within a year. Khaddar is charity "par excellence". A man who purchases khaddar presses, as it were, a button, which at once selects and feeds the poorest and the most hard working man or woman in a village as the recipient of his charity. For who but the poorest and the most hard-working would toil and spin for eight hours a day for a wage of six pice? The nation-building power of khaddar is incalculable. The A. I. S. A. has brought a pretty large army of workers into intimate contact with 1,500 villages.

We yield to none in our faith in khaddar. But khaddar can fulfill it mission of healing national wounds and lifting up the destitute only if it is accepted spontaneously and out of love for it and not under coercion or as a price for Congress membership. If the Congress did not need the strength of numbers and if Congressmen would unanimously or almost unanimously agree to a khaddar franchise, we could appreciate the value of such a franchise. But, so long as the work in the Councils is a part of the Congress programme, the Congress cannot afford to scoff at numbers; and so long as an appreciable section of it honestly disapproves of compulsory use of khaddar as a condition of membership, we have grave doubts about insistence on any kind of khaddar franchise. The Congress which hopes to clothe the whole country with khaddar through persuasion should not need an artificial stimulus for its members.

## THE LIBERALS' PLIGHT.

The gentlemen of the Moderate persuasion in India are fallen on evil days. They have no popular backing and they are aware of it. Some of them do not like to say so in public, but Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in his review at Akola of the misfortunes which fell to the lot of the Liberal Party since the resurgence of the nationalist movement was quite frank about it. In his presidential address at the session of All-India Liberal Federation of Akola he remarks that when Non-Co-operation came "our party lost heart and failed to cope with the situation." "Our lack of enthusiasm and earnestness of organisation and funds", he added, "our woe-begone sense of despair, are responsible for the present plight of our Party." But instead of caring to inquire why there is lack of enthusiasm and why there is no earnestness in organisation among Liberals, Sir Sivaswamy airily proceeded to observe that "our Party has had no occasion to revise its creed and is the only Party in the country which has been throughout consistent in its principles". This is quite true. Adepts as the Liberals are in accommodating themselves to the prevailing official mentality, they see no reason to change their views, and can consistently pour fourth the lament of polite protest and continue to make halting and hesitating requests for further "boons" from the British Government. At present the great concern of Indian Liberalism is to show that the Indian people, barring certain naughty boys in the class, have proved themselves docile and obedient pupils in the schools for the sham self-government the Montford Reforms have set up. The Liberals have, indeed, no necessity to change their creed; they have one in whose efficacy they have a pathetic faith, the creed of reliance more on the British people than on their own fellow-countrymen.

But a live political organisation which takes into account the anxiety of progressive elements in this country to make further and real advance towards self-government is bound to change its creed and its methods of work from time to time. The process connotes that there is virility of thought and the desire for action in the organisation. This is the case with the Indian National Congress. The various parties which belong to it are also anxious that the majority should accept the particular methods they propose for carrying on the national struggle for freedom and there is a keen and healthy competition to win over the majority to a particular side. But the underlying feeling of all the sections within the Congress is that they are Congressmen first and foremost, and when Sir Sivaswamy Iyer brought in the Responsive Co-operators to prove "the soundness" of the Liberal Party creed, he conveniently forgot that the spirit which animates this section of Congressmen differs radically from the Liberal spirit which is afraid to displease officialdom. Sir Sivaswamy's oration was, in fact, couched on lines which our Provincial saptraps adopt when enlarging upon "the Reforms" and on "the unfortunate communal disturbances". As regards the latter even his phraseology had the familiar official tinge. "It behoves the leaders of both communities to set to work earnestly to allay the existing unrest and to restore harmony and good-will." Does this imply that so far as Indian Liberalism is concerned, it is none of its business, whether through a consciousness of incompetency or through entire absorption in preparing the ground for the Statutory Commission, to help in the solution of this vital problem?

# THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

## NEED FOR CLOSE PUBLIC SCRUTINY.

Addressing the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics recently Sir Leslie Wilson exhorted the young men to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the methods of public expenditure, to watch how the State spends every pie it obtains from the tax-payer. This excellent advice ought to be borne in mind by the non-official members of the new Bombay Legislative Council also. We hope there will be keen competition amongst them to secure election on the Public Accounts Committee of the local Legislature, because it is during the deliberations of this body that the legislator obtains a detailed and accurate acquaintance with the manner in which the various departments of Government spend the grants allocated to them. It is during these discussions that he can realise how much is really made available for the nation building departments and how under the present dyarchic dispensation officialdom has absolute power in actual practice not to allow them more than it chooses.

It was evident during the deliberations of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly a few months ago that the Government of India agreed with the view that such a Committee was entitled to criticise the audited accounts placed before it and to make suggestions and recommendations upon any matter discussed in the Audit report and also on the general observations of the Auditor General. We would invite the Public Accounts Committee of the local Legislature to insist upon having similar power of criticism and recommendation. Without the possession of such power its utility will be greatly impaired.

**Departmental Irregularities.**

And it has urgent need of possessing that power in view of the fact that financial irregularities committed by various Government departments are bound to be noticed by it during its deliberations, and it must have authority to exercise some general control or check over public finance and demand why such irregularities were permitted, or why certain grants had remained still unsanctioned or why, as in the Public Works Department, for example, expenditure had been undertaken upon certain works without having obtained the sanction of competent authority.

**The Need for Vigilance.**

It is a widely held public belief that it is in the Public Works and the Forest Departments that such irregularities are more possible than in any other Department. A subject upon which public comment is frequent is the interesting one of giving out contracts by officers of the P. W. D. That the public are justified in holding this belief is evident from certain remarks regarding contracts which the Central Public Accounts Committee makes in its report on the accounts of 1924-25. It observes:—

"The amount of Government money which may be risked owing to hasty or faulty procedure in giving out contracts and in making payments upon them is very large, and we consider it a matter of great importance that adequate arrangements should be made for securing that legal and financial advice is available to and obtained by officers responsible for giving out contracts before they are finally entered into."

**Who is Responsible?**

Another point of vital importance to the proper expenditure of public funds is the responsibility of particular officers when irregularities are committed. The Central Public Accounts Committee in its report on the accounts of 1923-24 was emphatic in its opinion that "the fact that an officer has retired between the date of committing an irregularity and the date of the discovery is not by itself a sufficient justification for not taking any disciplinary action at all in the matter." The committee proceeded to observe: "If sums are lost to the State through his irregular action, fraudulent or otherwise, we can see no obvious reason for not considering whether any part of such sums should be recovered from him in spite of his retirement or whether any disciplinary action in the matter of reducing his pension or otherwise cannot be taken against him'."

**The Moral.**

This is a very important declaration and we hope the Public Accounts Committee of the local Legislature will also press for the acceptance of such salutary advice. But it is important that the composition of such a Committee should be as strong as possible. We would ask the attenuated Swarajist group in the new Bombay Council not to abstain from serving on such a Committee. They ought to revise their ideas about refusal to sit on Committees of the legislature in the light of present political conditions.

## AN ALL-BRITISH MONOPOLY.

London is concentric. An aeroplane view of London is not unlike the section of a tree-trunk showing the regular rings of annual growth circling from the centre outwards. The centre is Picadilly Circus, representing the rotten core of London—although outwardly sound. As you move outwards from Picadily Circus, intersecting ring after ring of districts and boroughs and slums, you come at last into the outermost ring represented by the suburbs of the smug English middle-classes; a radius of easily from five to ten miles from Picadilly Circus. The one thing that stands out in your recollection of the crowded sameness of endless rows of uniform houses as seen from a 'bus-top, is the clothes-line, an All-British monopoly, an old English tradition, the badge of class, creed and convention. Every district has its own washing day, a custom. Every borough has its particular washing technique: a convention. Every slum has its washing catechism: a creed. Thus: Question: How many socks shall a man of Shoreditch own? Answer: Three. Question: How many socks shall the said citizen have washed? Answer: One a week. Article of faith: If any man have no socks washed in the week, he shall be branded a sinner. But if any man have more than one sock washed in the week, the same shall be called a blackleg and cast into outer darkness Class, custom, creed, convention all rolled into one.

Like beer, 'baccy (tobacco), Sunday clothes. Bible-texts on their walls and swear words in their mouths, potatoes and suet pudding, the clothes-line is a British institution of the lower middle classes. It is at the root of the whole English social order. The British citizen of the lower middle classes is a level-headed fellow who loves law and order. But rob him of any one of the above "sine qua nons" and you will drive him to communism, which, as the "Morning Post" would say, is rank Bolshevism. Therefore, we read with consternation the decree of the Duke of Westminster, "one of London's biggest ground landlords," that henceforward the tenants of Pimlico shall not display their washing in their backyards. As the "Daily Herald" says, Pimlico is to become Primlico But we shudder for England! Between Bolshevism on the one hand and "controlling interests" on the other England is well-nigh done for.

K.

## CURRENCY REFORM.

### THE COUNTRY'S FOUR DEMANDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When he was called the Knight of Sewri, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, I understand was annoyed, but I hope he will appreciate my now calling him the Knight of the Ratio. I am glad he is putting up a good fight and I wish him every success in that fight. I wonder if he realises that the fight for ratio is the fight for 'Swaraj' and until the political power of the people is really more than what it is, he and his friends are likely to be outmanoeuvred in the Assembly.

I would like, however, to mention now that the Currency League has definitely adopted the question of a gold currency with a gold standard in its demand, that in the fight for currency in the past hallowed by the names of Ranade, G. Subramania Iyer, Gokhale, Sir Vithaldas, Vidya Sagar Pandya and Sir Dabia Dalal, the following 'four' demands have been made for the country:—

1. Gold standard with gold currency with a mint working in India,
2. The location of all reserve belonging to India in India,
3. The establishment of a Central State Bank, and
4. The fixing of the ratio of the rupee to gold at 1s. 4d.

All the emphasis, which is now being put, is on the last point, whereas one hears very little with regard to the other three points. It is a great pity that on these three points Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has not found it possible to voice and emphasise the country's demand in an unmistakable manner. In order that the interests of the country may not suffer by the rejecton of Sir Purshotamdas' demand, or even if such a demand is accepted, by the further rejection of the other reforms which are necessary, I should like all those who will lend their support to the 1s. 4d. ratio to also make this clear, though not in a spirit of obstruction or of defeating the 1s. 4d. issue.

I am saying all this because I have a genuine distrust of Royal Commissions. Even now the Royal Commission on Agriculture is sitting. Sir Basil Blackett denies that the agriculturists will suffer from 1s. 6d. If that is so, why does not Sir Purshotamdas tackle that Commission and either get their approbation to the 1s. 4d. ratio or get them discredited as mere puppets in the hands of the Government? Six commissions have sat on Indian currency and each time no matter what they recommended, either the Government have failed to follow the recommendations, or, when they have followed them they have done it in a manner which has hurt the interests of this country. On this

(Continued on page 9).

# Notes of the Day.

**Overseas Indians and the Congress.**

The action of the Gauhati Congress in passing a resolution welcoming the appointment of the Round Table Conference and another protesting against the pole-tax to be levied on Indian settler in Kenya will, we hope, encourage our countrymen in South and East Africa and make them feel that the premier all-India political organisation is not adopting an indifferent attitude towards their grievances. The charge was often levied against the Congress that it did not take sufficient interest in the removal of the disabilities from which overseas Indians in South Africa as well as in other parts of the world suffer. This is no longer true. The resolution on the pole tax in particular is a grave indictment of the callous attitude of British Imperialism which only cares to conserve "European interests, at the cost of Indian interests, liberty and aspirations".

**The Common Platform.**

One of the most interesting messages to the Congress President from prominent men regretting their inability to attend the Gauhati Session was that from Sir Abdur Rahim. "It has been my effort", Sir Abdur wired, "to devise a programme of concerted action acceptable to both communities and to promote the national well-being in spite of all the misunderstandings and the bad feeling that exist". These are encouraging words and we think it should not at all be difficult for Sir Abdur Rahim and his friends to meet the Congress leaders in Bengal in particular in a frank and full discussion and agree to work on a common platform. Such a step will materially reduce the communal friction which mars Bengal politics again in sad contrast to the days when Deshbandhu Das brought into the Congress fold a good many leaders of responsible Muslim opinion.

**Their Anxiety.**

Sir Hari Singh Gour has been informed by "well-informed and influential" friends in England that the Conservative Government are anxious to hasten the appointment of the Royal Commission. Their anxiety, it appears, is due not to any desire to yield to popular clamour in India, but to the necessity of preserving "English interests in India". Now we understand why Lord Birkenhead is no stickler for dates and why his deputy in the India Office is making a cold weather tour in this country. The idea is to find out what sort of a Statutory Commission will be needed to safeguard those "English interests in India" the protection of which a Conservative Government always considers their first and foremost duty. Does this hurry to "settle the future of India" through a Statutory Commission of a decidedly Conservative bias indicate that the Baldwin Government feel that they will be forced next year to go to the polls as a result of growing unpopularity? It looks very much as if they have these fears and are determined to save "English interests in India" from the attentions of a Statutory Commission appointed by the Labour Government, which will succeed them.

**Mr. Asaf Ali's Resignation.**

We deeply regret Mr. Asaf Ali's resignation from the Congress. At any time it would have been regrettable, now it is fraught with danger. His motive in resigning, which is to press the Congress to "concentrate on the effectual settlement of Hindu-Muslim relations", we fully appreciate. He may have had reason to protest against what he regards as "the alarming progress of the Hindu-Muslim tension in northern India". But the form his protest has taken is not calculated to bring about the end he has in view. If he has reason to resign, so have many others in the Congress who are equally disgusted with the tension and feel the need as surely to bring about an effectual settlement. If all these were to resign for that reason, what will be left of the Congress to hasten the the settlement? Mr. Asaf Ali would serve his purpose best by remaining in the Congress and working with others who feel with him to promote unity. We, however, agree with him that high sounding resolutions should cease and real efforts at reconciliation begin.

**Crippling its Growth.**

The impression left by reading the press reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions is that the Trade Union movement has grown rapidly in Europe into an efficient and powerful organization, embracing a variety of problems regarding the worker's welfare and increase in standard of living. What a different tale is told in the interviews, published recently in the "Chronicle" with the Secretaries of the Bombay and Poona branches of the Servants of India about the struggles of the Trade Union movement in India! With our home industries crippled or materially depressed and foreign industrialists exploiting our indigenous labour resources the conditions are none too congenial for the growth of the Trade Union movement in India. And to add to our political and economic paralysis we have a measure like the Trade Union Registration Act which, by the introduction of a number of specious technical restrictions and qualifications that have no relevance to the existing conditions of Indian Labour, appears to be designed to cripple the Trade Union movement in its growth. Where the supply of work is the first necessity, most of the problems of better working conditions and systematic representation of Labour's general interests become, perforce, secondary. The two factors upon which the success of the cause of Indin Labour depends are India's economic development and India's political freedom. Until the ground is prepared politically there is little scope for the practical application of the various welfare measures devised and adopted by the European Labour Federations, to the deplorable social conditions of the Indian worker.

# INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

## MRS. NAIDU'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

## RELEASE OF DETENUES DEMANDED.

## DECISION ON COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

At Congress session on Monday the discussions at the Subjects Committee were mostly reproduced except for some remarks by Motilalji and Mr. Satyamurti.

Mr. Mujmudar's pressed his amendment for vesting in the A. I. C. C. in place of the Working Committee the authority to modify the Council programme regarding refusal of supplies. Eventually the amendment was accepts.

Mrs. Naidu's resolution regarding the position of Indians in East Africa was passed. Pundit Motilal's resolution regarding the Council programme was passed by a large majority.

It is understood that attempts are being made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and a few other delegates from Bombay to raise the currency question in the Congress, if possible, through an official resolution.

## CURRENCY ISSUE TO BE RAISED.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The National Congress reassembled to-day with an agenda outlining the programme of work in Legislatures and in the country. While President and the leaders arrived punctually, the delegates poured in slowly. Attendance as usual, dwindled as the visitors who are mostly attracted by the opening day were less numerous. Proceedings commenced with the Assamese choir sung by a group of Assamese girls and boys.

After national songs by two boys and by a Madras lady Mrs. Sankara Iyer, Mrs. Naidu moved, "in the opinion of the Congress, the progressively restrictive legislation against the Indian settlers of Kenya, as indicated by the latest action of the Kenya Government in increasing the original poll tax of 20 shillings which by currency manipulation was raised to 30 shillings and which has now been raistd to 50 shillings by legislation, is calculated to demonstrate afresh that British imperialism means conservation of European interests at the cost of Indian interests, liberty and aspirations."

### INDIAN INTERESTS IGNORED.

Mrs. Naidu, said, East Africa had for centuries been a colony accommodating the over-flow population of India. Indians had built up the prosperity of East Africa; but the policy of Britishers was to drive away Indians. She found during her tour in Kenya that Indians were everywhere sacrificed. (Shame, shame). "It is our shame that when our countrymen who have built up the great continent of East Africa are suffering, we have no leisure from our internecine warfare to protect the rights of our brothers who are pioneers, who link us up with the greater world outside. No improvement will come, until we in India annihilate communalism. This mere additional taxation is not the crime. The crime is that this bond of our slavery is responsible for the policy of driving away those who have built up prosperity of the colony.

the work in Councils must aim at the displacement of the Bureaucracy.

A resolution moved by Mrs. Naidu regarding the position of Indians in East Africa and the resolution moved by Mr. Horniman demanding the release of detenues and prisoners were passed as also Pundit Motilal's resolution for the constructive work in the country. The Pundit declared that to the extent that Council work had failed it was not so much because of internal dissensions as on account of the absence of sanction behind them which the carrying out of a constructive programme alone could give.—A. P.

## SEN GUPTA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 27.

From our Special representative.

Mr. Basant Kumar Majumdars second amendment to delete clases E and F from the main resolution was put to vote and declared lost by merely show of hands. Feelings ran high while the voting was going on. Mr. Sen Gupta's main resolution as amended was then put to vote and declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

## MUJUMDAR'S AMENDMENTS LOST.

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 27.

From our Representative.)

Several amendments, and the resolution regarding Council programme were put to vote. After full 4 hours discussions, Basant Mujumdars amendment asking to substitute All-India Congress Committee for Working Committee in clause B of the resolution made a very strong stand. Votes were counted Province by Province and the amendment was declared lost 450 voting for and 451 voting against. Bengal voted for the amendment almost solidly. The mover, however, asked a division. Mr. Sen Gupta the mover of the main resolution accepted the amendment and did away with the hitch.

## A REMARKABLE FEATURE

### MORE LADIES PRESENT.

GAUHATI, Dec. 26.

A feature of the session was a large attendance of ladies, about a thousand of whom were present. Mr. Prookan began at 2-30 p.m. to deliver his welcome speech. He feelingly began with a reference to the overwhelming loss he felt at the absence of Mr. C. R. Das. To this was now added, as a result of the dastardly and cowardly outrage, the loss of Swami Shradhananda. Indeed, the Congress was meeting to-day under a tragic gloom too deep for words.

"Hear, hear," greeted Mr. Phokan's observation that the Hindus and Muslims had always lived in Assam in the friendliest of friendly terms and that khaddar production was the family institution in Assam. There were cries of "shame" as the speaker condemned the opium policy of the Assam Government, and their imprihonment of workers who advocated temperance. There were some cheers as he declared that India could not be coerced into co-operation by Lord Birkenhead's threats and that they must either mend or end the Councils. As the speaker appealed to Mahatma Gandhi for taking the lead once again, there were cries of "Hear, hear" from all sides. Finally as he declared that non-violent non-co-operation had taught them taat even the weakest nations had a right to rebel against the most powerful who imposed their will by the strength of arms. Mr. Phookan was cheered as he concluded his address.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar was garlanded by a girl and received ovation as he came to the rostrum.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

There were cries of "Hindi, Hindi" when Mr. Srinivas Iyengar began his speech in English. Mr. Iyengar regretted that he

(Continued on next page.

## MAHATMA LEAVES GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves Gauhati on the 28th and reaches Sodepur Khadi Prathisthan on the 29th, where he will stay upto January 2 for opening the Prathisthan work shop.—Free Press.

What is styled as the biggest seizure of opium was made by an Excise Inspector at Calcutta on Monday, five and a half mounds of opium and a half mound of charash worth Rs. 37,000 was recovered from the possession of one Korban Ali in Lower Chitpore Road.—Free Press.

PANDU, Dec. 27.

The Congress session to-day mostly reproduced the Subjects Committee discussions except for some significant remarks by Pandit Motilal and Mr. Satyamurti.

Proceedings were lively. Pandit Motilal declared that so long as political prisoners and detenues were not released his party could not be disposed even to entertain proposals for the acceptance of office.

Mr. Satyamurti in defending the resolution outlining their Council programme declared that the statement of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. K. K. Mujumdar, the former demanding a further modification in the very sphere in which the latter wanted a stiffening, showed that the Swarajists were placed between two extremes, and that their programme represented maximum practical Non-co-operatio. He emphasised that their aim was to follow Sinn Fein methods and establish parallel institutions.

Mr. Mujumdar though defeated by a large majority in his attempt to commit the Swarajists to a policy of indiscriminate opposition pressed his amendment for vesting in the All-India Congress Committee in place of the working committee authority to modify the Council programme regarding refusal of supplies. His amendment was declared lost and on a division being challenged hands were counted and the President declared it negatived by 481 against 451. Mr. Majumder insisted on a proper counting and the Working Committee then accepted the amendment in view of the closeness of the division.

Another amendment adopted was that of Mr. Guha Roy which Mr. Satyamurti described as important and it laid down that

## SEVERE SNOWSTORM IN EUROPE

### PEOPLE DIE OF CHILLNESS

### FISHING VILLAGES WASHED OUT

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Moscow.—Snowstorm unprecedented in severity for the last 70 years is raging on the coast of Okhotsk. Many fishing villages have been washed away by high tides. Great blocks of ice 6 feet thick have been cast ashore. The blocks are believed to have drifted from the Arctic Ocean, as they bear vestiges of Siberian swamp mosses and other polar vegetations. Many casualties are reported.

IN SPAIN.

A wave of extreme cold is sweeping over Spain. Temperature is below freezing point in many towns of Andalusia. Fourteen degrees of frost have been recorded in Madrid. Traffic is almost suspended. Owing to snow in some parts trains are much delayed. Telegraph and telephone lines have been broken down. There have been number of deaths.—Reuter.

## SIR SAMUEL HOARE DEPART FOR INDIA.

### IN AIR OFFICERS FORM PARTY

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare departed from Croydon at thirty-six minutes past seven just after dawn on his flight to India accompanied by his wife who is undertaking the longest flight made by any woman. It is expected that the journey with stops will take at least a fort-night. Their Majesties the King and Queen sent the following telegrams "Bon, voyage successful visit and safe return home." Other members of the party of ten, were Air Vice Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, who is proceeding to India to take over the command of the Royal Air Force, Major Bullock his Private Secretary, Captain Barnard, senior pilot, Imperial Airways who will pilot the machine to Cairo, Squadron Leader Johnson, Navigation Officer, Sir Samuel Hoares batman, wireless operator, engineer and cinematographer. Her Ladyship wore Marten fur coat over leather coat, knee gum-boots and bunch of lilies in buttonhole. Her Luggage consisted of two light suit cases. Distinguished Air Force Officers saw party off amid cheers.

Marseilles.—Third Cairo-Karachi aeroplane with Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare on broad arrived here at forty-four minutes past three in the afternoon. Sir S. Hoare stated that the journey was progressing very satisfactorily and under very good conditions. The aeroplane will leave here early to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

## EDUCATION AMONG SHIAS.

### PLEA FOR ADEQUATE PROVISION.

PATNA, Dec. 27.

The 19th session of the All India Shia Conference opened at Patna under the presidentship of Haji Mirza Hashim Tajir Isphani of Bombay. There was a large and distinguihhed gathering present on the occasion. The President delivered his address in Persian.

Both Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahammad Ismail, Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, laid great stress on reforming and uplifting the Shia community socially, educationally, and economically. They impressed upon the community the need of making adequte provision for education of Shia children, and for that purpose suggested that various Wakft estates and trusts should make ample provision for endowing and creating scholarships for Shia children. The President also referred to the great desirability of educating their womenfolk, so that both men and women might jointly endeavour to uplift the Shia community.

Referring to the Hedjaz affair, Mr. Isphani said that all hections of Mussalmans should continue to protect the holy places of Islam.

Sir Ali Imam, addressing next, said that the Shiah should never lose sight of the fact that they were a part of one great whole and if the whole was destroyed the part would be nowhere.—Free Press.

## MAHATMAJI'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

### RAJAG OPALA CHARI'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopala Chari informs the Associated Press that Mr. Gandhi has promised to visit Madras at the beginning of April and spend three months in the South, touring Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore to do all he can for Khadi.

Mr. C. Rajagopala Chari appeals to the people to make an intensive effort to popularise Khadi and suggests that the students of Madras should set an example by presenting a Students Khadi purse at the first public meeting in the city after Mr. Gandhi's arrival. There are no fewer than ten thousand students in the city and he advises every student to give one rupee towards this gift.—A. P.

## RESPONSIVISTS AND LIBERALS.

### FEAR OF PARTY'S EXTINCTION

### SACRIFICE OF CURRENCY FOR UNANIMITY

AKOLA, Dec. 28.

In the Subjects Committee's meeting of the Liberal Federation the question of the Liberals joining with the Responsivists was very hotly discussed. The proposal was very strongly opposed on various—personal and other—grounds. According to the information available the chief reason put forward was the fear of the Liberal Party becoming extinct. No resolution on the currency question is likely to come in the open session on account of acute difference of opinion on the question of exchange ratio. In order to keep up the unanimity, the subject will be dropped altogether.

The news of the appointment of Dr. Paranjpe as Minister has been received with joy. This probably explains the Doctor's absense who was to arrive here to-day.—Free Press.

RESOLUTIONS.

AKOLA, Dec. 28.

The resolutions of the Liberal Federation emphasised the urgency of the amelioration of the condition of the people by measures for the better organisation of the co-operative movement, free and universal elementary education, extended medical relief, improvement of the rural sanitation, development of communication, agricultural education, removal of untouchability and the uplift of the backward classes. The resolution was moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi (Bombay), seconded by Mr. Partharasarathi Iyengar (Madras), and supported by Mr. Dalip Mansing (U. P.) and Mr. Satarkar (Akola) in marathi. Another resolution dealt with the military policy and expenditure.

## OBSTACLE TO ATTAINMENT OF NATIONHOOD

### LORD LYTTON ON COMMUNALISM.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

"The narrow communal partisanship which breeds such enmity and strife as we have witnessed in this city during the last few months is now the only serious obstacle to the attainment of complete nationhood. The more enlightened, the more advanced and self-reliant each community can become, the less will it have caused to fear either rivalry or domination of another. The elimination of this element of fear, which I hope this college will help to bring about, will remove any obstacle to the Hindus Muslim unity," said Lord Lytton in the course of his speech in opening the Islamiya College this morning.

Nawab Ali Chowdhri, President of the Governing Body, in asking his excellency to open the college, gave the history of the proposal and hoped from this college would go forth Moslem youths who help the Muslims in placing them upon an equal footing with their Hindus brethren and bring about the co-ordination essential to the solution of the national problems of India.—Free Press.

## MR. MADON AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Mr. B. F. Madon met the prominent Indian businessmen of Calcutta at the Indian Chamber of Commerce this afternoon and discussed with them the currency question.—Free Press.

## SELECTION OF BRIDE.

### COMMITTEE FAVOURS PRINCE'S CHOICE

BARODA, Dec. 28.

The Committee appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar to select a suitable for the Heir-apparent, Prince Pratapsingh Raje, has submitted its report. The Committee saw many daughters hailing from high class maratha families, but its choice fell upon Sardar Mansing Rao Ghorpade's daughter. The selected bride hails from a renowned family and is at present running her thirteenth year. Besides being beautiful, she possesses all the qualities required in a princess. She was approved by the Prince himself and therefore the Committee's decision was a foregone conclusion.—Free Press.

## THE LATE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

### MOURNING IN EUROPEAN COURTS

LONDON, Dec. 26.

All the European courts have gone into mourning for a fort-night or three weeks for the Emperor of Japan.—Reuter.

Their excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin attended the races and His Excellency presented the Viceroy's cup, to the winner. An old Etonian dinner was held at Belvedere.—Free Press.

# PT. MOTILALS RESOLUTION PASSED.

## MAHATMA ON KHADDAR'S "BINDING TIE"

## HABITUAL USE OF KHADDAR MADE COMPULSORY.

**The Main resolution, regarding the Council programme was adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee by a majority with only four dissentients.**

**The Subjects Committee discussed on Sunday night Pandit Motilal's amendment to a clause in the constitution that compels Congressmen to wear Khaddar on ceremonials instead of on all occasions. Motilalji proposed to make the use of Khaddar habitual. Mahatmaji pleaded for the cause of Khaddar which he said "is the only tie that binds you to the masses. The resolution about making Khaddar compulsory was carried.**

**The Resolution regarding the work outside the Councils was then proposed by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. It was carried, after all amendments had been rejected.**

## SUBJECTS COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU CAMP (Gauhati), Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee reassembled last night and discussed Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment to a clause in the Constitution that compels Congressmen to wear khaddar on ceremonials, instead of on all occasions. Pandit Nehru proposed to make the use of khaddar habitual. Mr. Aney opposing the amendment observed that the new move was meant to oust the Responsivists and all those who did not believe in khaddar from the Congress organisations. That was no way of popularising the Congress which was already dwindling in membership. He proposed that the amendment should be circulated to provinces for opinion.

While supporting the amendment Mr. Satyamurti maintained that khaddar was the only link which bound Congress and the All-India Spinners' Association together. Besides it was a thing very much after the heart of Mahatma, who had created a khaddar mentality in the country. He refuted the charge that the Congress was the hand-maid of a single political section. The Swaraj Party, he said, had ceased to function in Councils. There would be the Congress Party alone and no Swaraj Party which would be in abeyance. He warned true Congressmen against considerations of individual idiosyncrasies. The khaddar question had to be considered, be concluded, on its merits, and not in any consideration for Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Sambamurti questioned whether the habitual use of khaddar did exclude the so-journs of Congressmen in foreign countries.

Mr. Satyamurti gave a solemn promise that he would use khaddar and khaddar alone even if he happened to be in foreign countries.

Mahatma Gandhi who was then requested to speak said: "An appeal has been made to my sense of justice in this matter. I maintain that there are certain things which are quite necessary for the national regeneration, and khaddar is the foremost of them. I am not afraid of the dwindling in Congress membership. I believe in quality not in quantity. You have to impose restrictions if you want good quality. We want unity but not at any cost, surely not at the cost of khaddar. Every national organisation has its restrictions and obligations, and should not the Congress have them? I believe that khaddar is the only tie that binds you to the masses. Brains of our people are still too poor to understand the moral and material benefits of khaddar. My convictions is that the slender thread of khaddar will bind the masses together, and inspire them for nobler actions. Swaraj will not drop from the Downing Street over your heads. We are a house divided against itself. We want unity and strength. The news has reached me that pieces of khaddar were borrowed to poor ignorant Congress voters at the time of polling. This is ashameful deception. Though I have not attended many meetings of the Working Committee, I have thoroughly followed the proceedings through my friends there. I assure you no success at the polls, however great they may be, are going to give us Swaraj. You clamour that the Congress is financially dwindling. What is the reason of this downfall of the Congress? Put your hands on your hearts." Mr. Sambamurti of Andhra then proposed a proviso provided to the amendment making spinning compulsory for Congressmen at least for half an hour every day.

Several amendments were proposed making the Khaddar Programme stiffer. When put to the vote all clauses of the resolution making khaddar compulsory were carried amidst great great applause. The resolution regarding the work outside the Councils was then proposed by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. It was exactly the reproduction of the Cawnpore resolution. It was carried by a majority after a sheaf of various amendments had been voted out.

A resolution was carried nominating Pandit Javahiralal Nehru, who is nowadays touring in Europe to represent India at the Conference of the International League of the oppressed nationality meeting in Brussels on January 20th next.

The Subjects Committee meets again this evening. Mahatma Gandhi will not take part in to-day's deliberations, as he observes his usual silence.

## PT. MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION ON KHADDAR.

### CARRIED BY OVER-WHELMING MAJORITY.

PANDU CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 26.

The Congress Subjects Committee reassembled this evening. Before the final discussions on the resolution relating to the Council Programme was taken up Pandit Motilal moved a resolution seconded by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar for a slight alteration in Congress Constitution. This related to rule about compulsory wearing of handspun and handoven khaddar on all Congress functions in order to entitle a member to take part and vote in the Congress or Congress Committees. Pandit Motilal's motion was to the effect that the persons must habitually wear Khaddar. He referred to press reports which mentioned the difficulties experienced in certain Committee meetings, where scrutiny was found impossible. The existing rule was found impracticable and not satisfactorily workable. The Working Committee would frame rules for the proper carrying out of this section relating to franchise the nature of rules would be that generally it would be left to the honour of the man himself.

Mr. Aney opposed, and said it was not edifying that the Congress should regulate the habits of people if the existing rule which wanted Congressmen should wear Khaddar on Congress functions was found unworkable.

Mr. Nimbkar urged the Committee not to make it difficult for any man in this country to be an ordinary member of Congress which they called the National Parliament of India. Mr. Sathyamurthi supporting the motion said Mahatma Gandhi was not responsible for the motion. People had got Khaddar mentality.

Mr. C. V. Venkatrama Iyengar said difficulties had arisen in the working of existing rules because people did not wear khaddar habitually. Such a rule would indeed help us in increasing the use of Khaddar. Mahatma Gandhi in a lengthy speech asked Congressmen to eliminate him from the consideration of this question. The committee must vote on the merits of the proposal. His own individual opinion was to further stiffen the amendment, but the existing clause was a humiliation. The amendment proposed by Pundit Motilal Nehru was a plea for honesty. Khaddar must stand on its own merits, but if the committee did not believe in Khaddar then they must unhesitatingly vote against the proposal. Swaraj would not fall on our devoted heads from Downing Street but only by the nation wholeheartedly and industriously pursuing the Khaddar programme Mr. Aney moved an amendment for reference of the proposal to all provincial committees to elicit their opinions which should be placed before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee shortly after March 1927.

Mr. Viswanathan (Vizagapatam) opposed Mr. Aney's amendment as a piece of dilatory tactics.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi (Andhra) moved a further amendment stiffening the proposition making it obligatory on member of the Congress Committee that they must also spin yarn for half an hour.

Pandit Malaviya suggested that the Congress men should either habitually wear Khaddar or at least other Swadeshi cloth. He pointed out that by putting this alternative they would open the door of Congress to those who were now prevented by the obligation that dress must be of handspun and handwoven Khaddar.

Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee Bengal seconded the amendment.

AMENDMENT LOST.

After further discussion, all the amendments were put and lost by majority, and

(Continued on next Page.)

# THE DELHI OUTRAGE

## "ACT OF AN INDIVIDUAL"

## PROMINENT MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Meetings are being held all over India to condemn the murder of Swami Shraddhanand and to offer prayers for the deceased.

Prominent Muslims have appealed to the people, through the press, to consider the regrettable murder an act of an individual and not of the Muslim community as a whole.

An All-India Memorial Fund is being started in several places and receiving ready support.

## CONDOLENCE MEETINGS ALL OVER INDIA.

A condolence meeting was held in Bombay on Sunday under the auspices of the Crawford Market Mahratta Fruit Merchants' Association. All the stalls of the Crawford Market were closed after 12 o'clock.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay, have sent a message of condolence to Prof. Indra, son of the late Swamiji.

The members of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, called a special general meeting in the premises of the Association on the 26th instant and recorded their sense of deep sorrow at the death of Swamiji.

The Managing Committee of the Mutual Helping Society, Bombay, held a condolence meeting on Sunday.

**AT SURAT.**

A mass meeting of the citizens of Surat was held on the 26th instant to protest against the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanand. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the assassin and prayers were offered to the soul of the deceased. The Hindus of the city observed a complete 'hartal' that day.

**AT DHARWAR.**

A public meeting representative of Hindus Muslims and others was held at Dharwar on the 25th instant. The meeting expressed its deep sorrow at the death of Swamiji.

**AT YEOLA.**

The Hindus of Yeola held a public meeting on Saturday, and after regretting the loss of Swamiji urged the Hindus to take up "Shuddhi" and "Sangathan" for which Swamiji sacrificed his life.

**AT BURHAMPUR.**

Complete "hartal" was observed here on the 25th instant. A mass meeting was held in the evening.

**AT KARACHI.**

A mass meeting of Karachi Hindus was held on Sunday night when resolutions were passed condemning the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, and appealing to the Viceroy to launch a prompt enquiry into the case as it did not appear to be the work of one man.

**AT NAGPUR.**

At a codolence meeting held on the 26th instant, the Nagpur Hindu Sabha, called upon all Hindus to carry on "Shuddhi" and Sangathan movements initiated by the late Swamiji.

**AT WUN.**

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Wun was held under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, when resolutions were passed expressing great indignation at the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.

**AT YEOTMAL.**

The news of the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand was the signal for the immediate closing of Hindu shops in the town. A public meeting was held when resolutions expressing abhorrence of the cruel deed were passed.

**AT DHULIA.**

A largely-attended meeting offered their condolences to Professor, Indra, son of the late Swami Shraddhanand.

**AT JHANSI.**

A complete "hartal" was observed in the city and cantonment on the 26th instant. A huge procession passed through the city carrying Swami Shraddhanand's photo. A monster meeting held on the evening condemned the outrage and expressed the Hindus' determination to carry on the Swami's work.

**AT AGRA.**

The Hindu shops in the city were closed "Hartal" was observed on Sunday.

**AT HYDERABAD (SIND).**

A "Shuddhi" and removal of untouchability fund is being raised here and over Rs. 1,000 were collected as soon as it was opened.

**AT JAMNAGAR.**

A meeting of the members of the local Arya Mitra Mandal and other Hindus condemned the fanatic action of the Muslim murderer and requested the Hindu Mahasabha to push on vigorously the work begun by Swamiji. An All-India Memorial Fund was started and hundred rupees were collected on the spot.

**AT MADRAS.**

At a meeting of the Arya Samajists, on Sunday, a resolution was passed placing on record Swami Shraddhanandji's services to Hinduism and requesting the Government to inquire if the murder was due to any conspiracy.

**AT AKOLA.**

The Tilak National Girls' School, Akola, in a meeting offered prayers for the soul of the Swamiji.

**AT PATNA.**

Prominent Mussalmans like Shafi Daudi, Hon. Shah Mahomed Tuhair, President of the Bihar Khilafat Committee, Hassan Arzoo, of Phulwari Sharif have appealed to the people, through the Press, to regard the Delhi outrage as an act of an individual and not of the Muslim community as a whole.

Condolence meetings are being held all over Bihar and Orissa. Muslim citizens of Patna are holding meetings to condemn the outrage.

**AT BANGALORE.**

The Bangalore District Conference met on Monday afternoon at Cubbon Park and passed resolutions regretting the death of Swamiji. Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the citizens presided over by Mr. Mirza Hussain.

**AT KATNI.**

A mass meeting of the citizens was held on Saturday when appeals were made to Hindus to carry on vigorously the work inaugurated by the Swamiji.

**AT VISNAGAR.**

A public meeting was held on Sunday and complete "hartal" observed.

**AT AUNDH.**

The inhabitants of Aundh, of all castes and creeds, held a public meeting to condemn the Delhi outrage.

## MARTYR'S MEMORIAL.

### SWAMIJI'S LAST WISH

Chidananda Sanyas wires from Delhi:—"Delhi has its martyr in Swami Shraddhanand, after Guru Tejubahadur. Hindus discover with horror that such acts are possible in the capital in broad daylight. The British Government is on its trial. Swami Shraddhanand was a Mahatma while he lived. In death he is adorned with a martyr's crown of radiant glory. He was weak and ailing yet he allowed the assassin to come, as the door of a Sanyasi could not be shut on any one. He offered him water but blood alone could allay his thrist. In the blood of the great martyr all the Hindus stand united, and will take up the cause of Shuddhi with redoubled energy. The nation will come forward with men and money to give him a befitting memorial by helping the cause for which he lived and died. The Swami's last wish was: I heatily desire that relinquishing this body I may be reborn in this beloved Bharat to serve the nation and the country through Shuddhi. To bring peace to the departed soul the nation's duty is clear. "Stand by the cause of Shuddhi, and send every available pie to the All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha, Delhi, to further its cause."

## FOR SHUDDHI & SANGATHAN

### HINDU MAHASABHA'S APPEAL FOR RS. 5 LAKHS.

PANDU, Dec. 27.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is proposing that an appeal be made for five lakhs of rupees to be used for Shudhi and Sangathan to perpetuate the memory of Swami Shraddhananda and that a special day for prayer by all Hindu will be set aside.—A. P.

## MISSION OF LIFE ACCOMPLISHED,

### MURDERER UNREPENDENT STILL.

DELHI, Dec. 28.

After the last funeral rites of Swami Shradhanand were performed on Monday last, general attention of both the Hindus and Mussalmans in Delhi is ow focussed on his alleged murderer Abdul Rashid.

Enquiries made show that the accused is a native of Bulandshahar and a resident of Faiz Bazaar (Delhi) and was the only one Mussalman who did Hijrat to Kabul some years ago.

This hatred of Hindu leaders had prompted him to undertake Hijrat to Afghanistan with a view to obtain a pistol.

To-day the accused was taken to his place of residence in connection with the investigations and it is reported that some of his relations seeing him began to cry. He tried to console them and said to them that his mission of life was accomplished. He had tried to save Islam from destruction and his kith and kin should be proud of him instead of feeling grieved. He said he expected to get salvation and go to heaven. The accused is well composed and looks cheerful and there is no sign of regret or repentance at his face.

Photographs of the accused were being sold in good numbers in Delhi for the last two days and he was being described as Ghazi by some hookers. This morning police arrested seven of these hookers but released them after a warning. It is understood that the printers and publishers of the photographs have been similarly warned.—A. P.

## CURRENCY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

### BOMBAY DELEGATES' ATTEMPTS.

PANDU, Dec. 27.

Attempt are being made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and a few other delegates from Bombay to raise the Currency question in the Congress, if possible, through an official resolution, which they will urge the Subjects Committee this evening to adopt.

**QUESTION OF PAN-ASIATIC FEDERATION.**

It is understood that there will be two the resolutions one declaring that the time has now arrived for the formation of a Pan-Asiatic Federation and another declaring that no member of the Congress executive, either in the Central or provincial Organisation, should act in defiance of Congress Resolutions.—A. P.

## INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page.)

could not speak in Hindi, but this fault lay with those who had elected him (laughter.) Before reading his address, he referred to the great calamity that had overtaken them by the death of Swami Shraddhananda. A thrill of horror had passed through the country. He also regretted the loss at the death of Mr. Omar Sobhani.

Mr. Iyengar took full two hours to deliver his address, which he read out fully and maintained the strength of his voice throughout, helped by occasional droughts of hot water. By the time he concluded his voice tired out and he resumed his seat amidst cheers and shouts of 'Bande Mataram'.

After the Presidential address had been delivered, Mr. Girdhari Lal read several telegrams and letters addressed to the President received from among many Congressmen and others expressing inability to attend the Congress, but wishing it every success. The general tone of these messages was a sincere desire both for political and communal unity in the country.—A. P.

## GRAVITY OF COMMUNAL TENSION.

### ASAF ALI RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 27.

Mr. Asaf Ali, a well-known Congressman and the Swarajist candidate for the Delhi constituency to the Assembly at the last elections, has resigned his membership of the Congress. In a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Ali Brothers and the President of the Congress he says:—"I resign my membership of the Congress to draw attention to the gravity of the alarming progress of the Hindu-Muslim tension in Northern India, the speeches delivered at yesterday's monster meeting addressed by Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jayakar, Professor Ramdeo and others being symptomatic thereof.

The shocking outrage perpetrated by an unhinged assassin deplored and condemned by Mussalmans of all shades of opinion, was made the occasion for attributing it to a deep-laid Muslim conspiracy which is utterly unfounded, and for appealing to Hindu youths to get ready to lay down their lives for communal cause, and finally Mr. Ramdeo offensively asserted that Vedic Dharma would vanquish all other religions and its flag would fly from every Mosque. Five Mussalman wayfarers including one old man were brutally assaulted soon after the outrage, the old man having since died and not a word of condemnation or regret over the wanton assault on unoffending wayfarers was uttered by anyone.

Until the Congress concentrates on effectual settlement of the Hindu-Moslem relation to the exclusion of all other questions it has no claim upon my allegiance. I shall rejoin when high sounding resolutions cease and real efforts at reconciliation begin.—A. P.

### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

GAUHATI, Dec. 26.

For the 1st time in Assam, the Indian National Congress met at Pandavanagar at 2 p. m. to-day, for its forty-first annual session, in the huge Congress pandal especially prepared of khaddar for the occassion. The arrangements for seating, accommodation were good and the pandal was spacious but it was packed to its fullest by the time the session opened. Delegates and visitors began to pour in long before the appointed hour. Over ten thousand are estimated to have attended and of these about 2,000, were delegates, and 1,500 were members of the Reception Committee. The pandal was beautifully decorated and a number of mottos were hung prominently. Photos of Congress leaders were displayed including those of Mr. Tilak, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Gokhle, Mr. C. R. Das, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Sen Gupta and Dr. P. C. Ray. The mottos declared "Don't forget Jallianwala Bagh" "The masses are the backbone of the country." "Swara is our birth-right." The charkha is our Kamdhenu." (perrenial milk cow) "Nations are by themselves made." "Do not forget the shackles of your motherland." "We are helot in our own country."

## NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

### MESSAGES TO PRESIDENT.

After the presidential address had been delivered, Mr. Girdhari Lal read several telegrams and letters addressed to the President, received from among many Congresmen and others, expressing their inability to attend the Congress but wishing it every success. The general tone of these messages was a sincere desire both for political and communal unity in the country in order to pave the way for Swaraj.

Hakim Ajmal Khan in a telegram from Rampur State said:—"To-day the most important and far-reaching issue is Hindu-Muslim unity. If the Congress fails to concentrate whole-heartedly on the Hindu-Moslem question as the one great object, then allow me to say that all other programmes however interesting and practical, are bound to prove fruitless. In my enforced retirement my heart goes out to you in your great difficulties in handling the nation problem."

The Maharaja of Nabha now in exile at, Dehru-Dun, wired;—"Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to respond to your invitation which reached me in my banishment at Mussoorie. But I regret that previous engagements prevent me from attending the momentous session. I pray God may so guide you that you may be able to direct the nation's activities in a direction which may lead to India's quickest and earliest emancipation."

**COMMUNAL AND POLITICAL UNITY.**

Mr. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee wished that the Congress should discover a formula acceptable to all wings, and this was, afforded by the Sabarmathi Pact. Sardar Mangal Singh said that the Sikh steadfastly stood by the Congress in the fight for freedom and hoped that the Congress will unitedly maintain its uncompromising opposition to the bureaucracy, and refuse to bend before British Imperialism. The Hon. Seth Govind Das of Jubbulpore, wiring from Calcutta prayes for communal and political unity. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas wiring from Benares urged the Congress to adopt a programme acceptable to all progressive parties and render united India's demand for Swaraj effective. Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalee from Bombay, expressed sympathy with the President's efforts to bring about unity.

Dr. S. N. Haldar from Dacca said that co-operation with the bureaucracy was unthinkable under existing humiliating circumstances, specially without the unconditional release of all political prisoners, and the immediate declaration of the Government of India's right to frame her own constitution. The Hon. Shah Muhamad Zubair, President of the Bihar Committee urged that the non-acceptance of office must be maintained.

**INDIANS UNITE.**

Prof. Indra in a letter dated December 18, said:—"Shradhanand wished to reply to you personally, but as he is still lying in bed, he directs me to thank you for the invitation. You know his views about national unity. He hopes he will be able to unite different wings of the national army at Gauhati. Without unity our efforts will be of no avail. "Indians unite!" is his message from the sick bed.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that he felt he might not be of any use as he had not yet made up his mind to sign the Congress creed. He fully agreed that the need for concerted political action on the part of all parties was supreme. He hoped to be able to work with Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, in the Assembly to this end. Sir Hari Singh Gour said that well-informed and influential friends in England have written to say that Conservative Government are anxious to hasten the appointment of the Royal Commission, as they wish to settle the future of Indian before they go out of office, as they are afraid that if they did not do so, it might be left to a Labour Government to settle this outstanding question to the prejudice of English interests in India. Raja Sir Harenam Singh said that the need for concerted political action is supreme Dr. S. K. Datta, M.L.A., trusted that the Congress would achieve unity binding together all parties for common action.

Sir Sankaran Nair said: I am afraid such concerted action which is likely to be of any use is not possible between Hindu and Mahomedans nor among the Hindus themselves through reasons not so weighty Sir M. V. Joshi said there was no use attending the Congress unless the Congress was prepared to reconsider its whole position in the light of the defection of a very large portion of the intelligentsia and in the light of the last six years' experience of the various methods tried. Speaking from the C. P., he did not see why it should fall in line with Swarajist policy, when there was serious apprehension that by doing so this province might have its future progress retarded.

**A COMMON PROGRAMME.**

Sir Abdur Rahim, who has accepted the presidentship of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference, said that it had been his effort to devise a programme of concerted action acceptable to both communities, and to promote the national well-being inspite of all the misunderstandings and the bad feeling that exist. I am hopeful that such an agreed policy is possible. I shall continue to work for it whetever obstacles may be thrown in the way from various quarters When we shall be able to meet on a common platform, with a clear and definite realisation of the needs, aspirations and difficulties of the different Indian communities we should be inaugurating a truly national life which will be able to overcome all resistance. Mr. K. Natrajan trusted that nothing would be done at Gauhati which would hamper the good work he (Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar) had so far done.

## WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

### LIST OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

PANDU, (Congress Camp, Dec. 27.

The Congress adopts the following programme of work in the country. The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in their political rights, and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress, with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and khaddar, promoting intercommunal unity, removal of untouchability, amenorating the condition of the suppressed classes, and the removal of the drink and drug evil, and shall include the capture of Local Bodies, the organisation of Villages, the promotion of Education on National lines, the organisation of Labour, both Industrial and Agricultural, the adjustment of relation between the employers and the workmen, and between Landlords and Tenants, and the general advancement of the national economic industrial and commercial interests of the country.

**FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.**

(A) The work outside the country shall be directed to the dissemination of accurate information in foreign countries with a view to interest them in India's freedom. (B) This Congress appoints Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its representative to the Congress of the oppressed nationalities which will be held in Brussels on the 20th January next (from the chair).

**REPRESSIVE LAWS.**

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Government had no justification whatsoever for the application of Emergency Legislation like regulation 3 of 1818 which has been the subject of repeated condemnation by the Congress and other public bodies and Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925 which was passed into law as a result of an arbitrary exercise of autocratic power against the expressed wishes of the elected members of the Legislatures under which a large number of peaceful public workers of Bengal were arrested and imprisoned without the formulation of definite charges, and without open trial and still remain without any knowledge of the charges against them and any trial. This Congress strongly condemns their continued incarceration and deportation, outside Bengal notwithstanding the clearly expressed opinion of the elected members of the Legislatures and the country.

**AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.**

Resolved that the following amendment be made in article 7 of the Congress constitution. Substitute the following for sub-clause (IV) no person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee or any Congress organisation what soever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation or any committee or sub-committee thereof if he has not complied with sub-section (1) hereof and does not habitually wear handspun and handwoven khaddar (B) The Working Committee shall frame rules for the proper carrying out of the provisions of these clauses.—A. P. Special Service.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

### PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The "Leader", commenting on Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar's address says: His utterance will occupy a not insignificant place in the record of his public services. Throughout, his speech is marked by independence of judgement and keen appreciation of the realities and needs of the country though his observations on the questions of currency and exchange will not be acceptable to a large section of Indian pubsic opinion.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The "New India", referring to the Congress President's pronouncement regarding acceptance of office, says:—"We can imagine total non-co-operation as an effective sanction, to use the word that has gained much currency in Indian political parlance; but to imagine that non-acceptance of Ministership by one single party is going to bring Government to its knees, is really a fantastic dream".

The "Daily Express" says: "the brilliant summing up by the President, of the defects of the Reform Act, can have very few dissentiants; still the existence of an appreciable volume of opinion, that even such a system should be made an instrument to further and aid the fight for freedom, is not so negligible as it is represented to be."

The "Swadesamitram" says that the Presidential address is a masterly exposition of the present situation. Dyarchy is mercilessly expressed in all its nakedness."

The "Justice" says, "By his justification of the Swarajists' stunts of obstruction, walks-out and walks-in, by his determination to continue the ban on acceptance of office by Congressmen, and by his added emphasis on the Cawnpore programme, Mr Iyengar has proved beyond doubt that he is not a practical politician".

The "Hindu" says: "If any answer were needed to the question, why Liberalism has ceased to be live politics in this country, it would be amply furnished by the Presidential address delievered by Sir Sivaswami Iyer". The paper refers to the omission in the address of any reference to the Bengal detenues, or to the serious whittling down of the Reforms effected by recent changes in the Assembly and Council Rules.

The "Madras Mail" says. "Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar raised the expected banner of continued obstruction in the Presidential address. His opposition to acceptance of office is explained in the admission that in no Province is the Swarajist Congress Party an absolute majority. Had the Swarajists here captured 70 seats, there is no doubt that the tone of the address would have been completely altered. It is a fine effort; but those who go to it for inspiration will be disappointed."

The "Swarajya" says, "Mr. Iyengar has marshalled out facts and experiences furnished by the last six years of the Reforms, in such a powerful and ruthlessly logical sequence, that, as a result, one finds the case for the acceptance of Ministerships utterly destroyed."—A. P.

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

Commenting upon Congress presidential address, "The Rangoon Daily News" says it is a plain simple and practical address. The President has put forward India's case with firmness and resoluteness, studiously keeping out high sounding idealism and meaningless catch phrases which do not help us any way. Mr. Iyengar has exceeded perfect self restraint, even in dealing with subjects which are bound to tax one's patience.

Referring to his remarks on the acceptance of office, the paper says: "The policy he had adumbrated might appear perfectly logical and consistent from the point of view of the Swaraj Party of which he is a prominent member, but we wish that he had, at least, as the President of the Congress, soared above his own party when dealing with this question."—Free Press.

## BENGAL PRESS ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential Address, "Forward" says:—"The Presidential address of Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar is a type by itself. In fact the most outstanding merit of Mr Iyengar's speech is its pleasant note of realism. The speech from the beginning to the end is in the nature of heart to heart talk. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar always shows himself an advocate of action rather than of philosophy, of organisation and discipline rather than of polemics and projects."

"A. B. Patrika" says: "It is a good speech though not a great speech that Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar has delivered as President of the Indian National Congress. It is at once simple and logical and presents the Swarajist's view with very great ability—we may say, cogency."

The "Bengalee" characterises the address "as the performance of a politician with confused notions of political philosophy, who found that as a result of his political ambition, he was called upon to deliver a speech on subjects of which he had never mastered the basic principles, for which his sympathies and enthusiasm were only superficial and transient and for which neither his mind had toiled nor his soul had yearned."

The "Englishman" says: "Where no change of policy and no modification of attitude of stubborn obstruction has to be announced, it were idle to expect any very profound originality or any very surprising new departure in the speech which is devoted to the necessity of marking time.—Free Press.

## BRITISH LABOUR'S GREETINGS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

"The Forward" published a message addrsed to the President of the Gauhati Congress by the recently formed British Labour Council for Chinese freedom conveying greetings and good wishes. The message, which is signed by Mr. George Hicks, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, Messrs George Lansbury, Ben-Tillet, Col. Malone and Mr. W. N. Ewer, Foreign Editor, of the "Daily Herald," says:

"We are determined to avoid Great Britain making war against Nationalist China. We appeal to the Indian National Congress also to support the claims of Nationalist China and protest against any war-like measures against China and against using India as a base for operation. As you are responsible for preserving the good name of India, we hope you will insist on the withdrawal of the Sikh police, Indian troops, police and volunteers of Indian nationalisty from China.—Free Press.

## WANTED ASSURANCES.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsee has sent the following telegram to the President of the Gauhati Congress:—

Shivdas Chapsee President, Bombay Arya Samaj joint Honorary Secretary, Hindu Sabha strongly urges Congress passing a resolution declaring equal religious and social rights to all communities which is denied by Muslims to Hindus requesting you to ask Muslim Congressmen to pass resolutions in Muslim institutions assuring religious and social freedom to Hindus. My opinion is that unless Hindu and other communities are assured equality we cannot ask for political rights from the foreign Government. Before we demand Swaraj, Hindus ought to be assured of their religious equality in their own country. Congress ought to know from Muslim leaders what measures the Muslim institutions contemplate to prevent asheinous atreities like Swamiji's assassination. Unless such assurances are soon forth-coming, there is no guarantee against future terrible communal disputes to the great detriment of the Motherland.

## DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

### BENGAL TOPS THE LIST

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

While the final figures are not yet available, some idea regarding the delegates who actually attended the session is available from the record showing the number of those who registered themselves as delegates. Bengal tops the list with about 600 delegates out of total number of about 1,700. Next comes Bihar with 350 delegates. Madras Presidency has in all contributed 200, United Provinces 140, Punjab 60, C.P., Hindi 45, Gujarat 20, Maharashtra (probably due to the Responsivist resolve not to fight), has sent in only 10. Assam has given her quota of 50, Bombay City 10, Utkal 25, Ajmere Rajputana 15, Delhi 9, Sind 5, Kerala 5, Berar 5, Burma 3. This is of course exclusive of the Reception Committee membership which is now nerly 2000.—A. P. Special Service.

## POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

### MR. DULTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 27.

The All India Political sufferers' conference met this morning, when Mr. N. C. Bardoli, Chairman of the reception Committee in a small speech welcomed the delegates. Great regret was felt and resolutions were passed, at the sad demise of Swami Shraddanandji, the valiant son of India, who shed his blood in the Service of his motherland. Mr. Bhupendranath Datta, younger brother of Swami Vivekananda, the President of the Conference spoke as follows:—

DIVISION OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

The political sufferers have been divided into two classes, (a) Those who have suffered for the cause of revolutionary nationalism, and (b) those who have suffered for the non-cooperation-movement. Amongst these two groups of workers, the first ones are tabooed by the politicians, they are recognized as political and social untouchables, who cannot have any place in the national movement, and as such their work and sufferings are ignored. The latter ones being Congressmen are tolerated and recognized by the Congress leaders. In this matter of differential treatment the whin of party spirit is being clearly shown by the Congress and bourgeois leaders in general against the sufferers of the first kind. Their fault lay in being the vanguard of the national movement of Liberation of the motherland. They were the party of violent action as opposed to that of the party of so-called constitutional method in a country where there is no constitution. But they were the part and parcel of the same Bourgeoisie which is dominating the Indian political field for last forty years. Their world-view was not different from the rest of the bourgeoisie; they had the same bourgeois ideologies as the rest, and their politics and tractics have been the same as followed elsewhere in the world by militant nationalism. But due to various causes they have failed to achieve their end, and for this all opprobrium is laid at their doors and they have been declared as political and social untouchables because nothing succeeds like success! This attitude of mind only betrays the slave mentality of our people. But history cannot ignore the facts that the bourgeoisie did not help these vanguards of fighters for freedom. Rather, when the psychological moment came the Indian bourgeoisie played the sycophant and even the revolutionary section of it which had been encouraging the party of violent action and coquetting with them, turned the traitor in the crucial moment—when the time came to measure the strength between British Imperialism and Revolutionary nationalism.

WORK BEFORE THE SUFFERERS.

Today, the political sufferers and the workers of the last decade, wander aimlessly with no definite objects and often allow themselves to be exploited, or in some cases they act as the agents of some rich arm-chair politicians. Such phenomenon as this fate is not to be met in the histories of other lands. It is time that they recover themselves and gather strength And instead of being the flunkeys or agents of some ambitious arm-chair politicians bestir themselves and work out a programme of their own. The aim of the workers of Indian freedom should be to organize the masses. Leaving high politics to the armichair politicians it ought to be the duty of the workers to go amongst the masses and work with them. The masses should be made class-conscious, they should be made conscous of their own interests as well as that of their civic rights and duties. The workers for Indian freedom must declass themselves and leaving aside their own class-interests and prejudices, should preach a new philosophy to the masses without which they can not be elevated. In order to raise them and to make them the heraldis of New India, a new world-view embodied in a new social polity has to be preached to them. And in order to unite and organize the masses which are composed of varying creeds and languages, a socio-economic programme has to be given to them. It is only on economic basis that the masses of antagonistic sects can be united. And when the masses will be organized and will feel a solidarity of its onwn, then the Indian politics will enter on a new phase, and the fight for Indian freedom will bear a new aspect. Today the political sufferers on whom we rely for our new plan of work are scattered and feel helpless. They are being boycotted on one hand and exploited on the other hand. Many are suffering personally. I hold the opinion that the country does not own any living to any person who has suffered either for his conscience or for his country. But in other countries, the party of which these sufferers belong generally look after the needs of their families. It is the duty of the party. But in our country these sufferers do not belong to any party which can look after their families or after them. For this reason it behoves us to organize and do something to alleviate the sufferings of the families of our comrades or to help the needy sufferers. Again, in this matter our comrades are at a peculiar position. In the histories of other countries we read that the political sufferers have received open or covert help from their relatives and sympathizers from the people, but in our country, many have got the misfortune of experiencing that their relatives had taken mean advantage of their peculiar situation and their properties have been lost to them. Some have had the experience of having their own house members keeping watch on them on behalf of the Intelligence Department, some had still worse experiences! On these accounts, in order to feed and clothe the workers for Indian Emancipation fund ought to be raised to help a case of emergency. Keeping these facts in view we will have to work and co-operate with British Labour.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed Resolved (a) that in order to keep a record of the national movement provincial organisations of the Hindustani Sangha do prepare detailed lists of all political sufferers in their respective provinces and submit the same to the All India office before January 1, 1927; (b) that funds be raised to help the needy and deserving political sufferers and their dependents in accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Committee; (2) with a view to strengthen the masses of the country and remove their crushing poverty, this Conference exhorts all Indians to use, as far as possible, only Swadeshi things for their daily requirements and to confine their requirements to the things made in this country; (3) that this Conference exhorts the people of India to face all kinds of injustice and oppression with the weapons of determined passive resistance (4) that this Conference immediately begin organising field and factory workers and employees all over the country; (5) that this Conference sends its greetings to the British Proletariat and asks their cooperation in the common cause of freedom from all kinds of exploitation.

After appointing a provincial committee with Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon as Secretary to frame the necessary rules for the organisation and another committee to collect funds to give effect to the first resolution the Conference was dissolved.—P. P.


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## CURRENCY REFORM.

Continued from page 6.

occasion Government's method may be righ or may be wrong, but as I feel convinced that the enrrency problem will still hain in this country as one of the problems unsolved till the establishment of Swaraj, it would be good if at all events the whole demand were stated and the burden of showing that certain things can or cannot be done at the preset moment were left on Government. Sir Basil Blackett would find it much more difficult if Sir Purshotamdas asked for all the things enumerated above instead of merely for the ratio. As it is, Sir Basil can claim that Sir Purshotamdas does not materially differ from him, whereas Indian public opinion does differ from the findings of the Royal Commission.

The bullion standard, to which Sir Purshotamdas has acquieseed, is nothing but the system now in vogue in China, which has not only kept down China, but has been rightly regarded as a sign of backwardness. It means that not only no further rupees will be coined, but that a gold coin will be a novelty in India and will not be current except for the weight of metal it holds with the goldsmith. This is a position even worse than what obtained before the war and the least that we should ask for is the position as it was before the war with 1s. 4d. ratio.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS KOWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

## PT. MOTILALS RESOLUTION PASSED.

(Continued from page 7.)

Pandit Motilal's proposition for the habitual wearing of Khaddar was carried by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

## POLITICAL EDUCATION OF PEOPLE.

### MR. IYENGAR'S RESOLUTION.

GAUHATI, Dec. 26.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar next moved: "This Congres adopts the following programme of work in the country. The work in the country shall be directed to the education of people in their political rights, and training them to acquire the necessary strength and the power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of Congress with special reference to the popularising of the spinning wheel and Khaddar, promoting intercommunal unity, removal of untouchability and liberating the condition of the suppressed classes and the removal of drink and drug evil, and shall include capture of local bodies, organisation of the villages, promotion of education on national lines, organisation of labour both industrial and agricultural, adjustment of relations between employers and workmen between landlords and tenants, an general advancement of National Economic Industrial and Commercial interests of the country in particular. Congressmen shall concentrate attention during the next twelve months upon the removal of inter-communal friction and re-establishment of inter-communal harmony and to that end this Congress authorises the Working Committee to frame a detailed prgramme of work in the country."

Mr. Visvanath wanted the Congress to move a provision asking members of the legislature to tour their constituencies for a week in a month, and report their work, expenses to be borne in a manner to be determined by the Working Commitee.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Chakravarty wanted to commit the Working Committee to adopt the Unity Conference Resolution.

Mr. Sambamurti suggested that the issue of the communal situation should be tackled separately by an independent resolution.

Pandit Motilal agreed and clause (8) was accordingly dropped and clause (a) passed.

Panditji promised to bring forward the resolution on the communal situation tomorrow He admitted much water had flowed under the bridge since the Unity Conference. The real problem was to find a solution which would be generally accepted by Hindus and Mussalmans

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi speaking on Pandit Motilal's resolution for a change in the Congress franchise, in order to make the wearing of Kaddar habitual, instead of confining it to ceremonial occasions, said an appeal had been made to him for sense of Justice. His sense of justice would restore the yarn franchise and make spinning also obligatory. Personally he believed in quality rather than in quantity, but Congressmen believed in quantity rather than quality. He suggested that the fewer the restrictions the better for the Congress. If on the other hand they believed in quality then they must impose certain restrictions upon the membership, which promoted the quality and thereby promoted the national regeneration. The Congress wanted all the parties within its fold but they wanted them not at any cost and let it not be a charge either against the non-changers or against the Swarajists, that they wanted to keep Congress as a close corporation. But after all national organisations had their own restrictions, which regulated their growth. It was therefore for the commitee to decide whether khaddar was essential or not.

THE ONLY BINDING TIE.

In his opinion it was the only binding tie between the Congress and masses. There were on spinners register more than 50,000 men and women, who were provided with work. Congress must harness this power of khaddar, and increase it in order to achieve Swaraj. Swaraj would not drop from the Downing street but by linking Congress with the masses through the slender cotton thread. He granted that the present franchise could not work because as it stood it was humiliation. What had happened in a number of cases was that a few cards of Khaddar hired or purchased were kept near the Congress committees and the members while entering the office in order to participate in the committee discussions and registering their votes put on the khaddar cloth.

DON'T INSULT DUMB MASSES!

"Please do not insult the masses who are dumb. They are already sufficiently insulted. If you believe in the number and not on the quality of congressmen then we may as well urge the Congress to remove this yarn ftachise completely but if you believe in quality then we must stiffen the franchise. Not that I want congressmen to go out of the Congress but because this stiffening is necessary for the grouth of Congress organisation. The amendment of Pandit Motilal is a plea for honesty. If you do not believe in the wearing of khaddar then it is your bounden duty to unhesitatingly vote against it. But the existing clause is nothing but a humiliation. In voting on this question consideration of persons must be avoided. Khaddar must stand on its own bottom or it should be destroyed. Please therefore eliminate me from your consideration. I do not care whether khaddar remains or not but I do care for honour of the Conngress because the Congress is a mighty name. No success at the polls will achieve Swaraj. Yesterday you had to raise the delegates' fee from one to five rupees. Why has the Congress chest become so empty, if we have faith in the Congress. Our financial position was far better in 1920.

21. Is it khaddar that has brought our finances so low? I would ask you to put your hands on your heart and ask yourself why is this downfall. My individual opinion is, that this proposition must be carried without any dissent. But if you carry the proposition you must carry it with all the implications. That is we must carry on the education of the people in the use of Khaddar. You must do nothing to placate me. I do not need your patronage. I am an humbie servant of the nation Exactly on the same basis as you are on terms of absolute equality. I reserve all the rights of a member to myself and as I am a lover of liberty I give you the same right to exercise your liberty."—A. P.

## RESPONSIVISTS' ABSTENTION FROM CONGRESS.

### MR. ANEY CLEARS MISAPPREHENSION

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 25

After disposal of the resolution relating to the habitual wearings of khaddar had been carried, there was a short discussion on the official resolution relating to Council Work.

Mr. Aney on behalf of the Responsive Co-operation party said "I find there is a misapprehension in regard to the absence of some prominent members of the party. I want to assure you that they intended to attend the Congress, but could not attend it. The second point is that the Responsive Cooperators have decided to leave the decision on this resolution entirely to the Party in power. They did not want to influence the decision in one way or other".

Lala Duni Chand said Pandit Malaviya had declared yesterday, that he stood for Congress, and for strengthening it. The speaker knew how Pandit and Lala had done thing during the general election. They contracted a holy alliance with those people who had no love for the Congress, and were indeed instrumental in getting some unprisoned (hear hear) let Pandit rear the harvest he had sown in the Punjab by bringing into the programme forces inimical to the cause of the Congress and of the country. "The Punjab stands lacerated today at the ehands of our friends in the same way that it was lacerated during the martial law days". The leader of Pandit Malaviya's party in the Punjab was Raja Narendranath.

At this stage a member asked whether the speaker was relevent.

Mr. Sidhva pointed out that in his part of country also the Congress had been brought into ridicule by leaders, and this should be exposed.

Pandit Malaviya "I can reply to every point of speaker if I am allowed to.

Dr. Satyapal, "then we should have an opportunity to expose matters further".

The President: "That could lead to endless discussion."

Lala Duni Chand, resuming, said that even the President of Punjab Congress Committee, a leader of distinguished service, had been opposed and defeated. The President asked the speaker not to proceed further in the same vein.

The resolution regarding council programme as amended yesterday was then passed, without my further charge by a large majority. There were only four dissentients.—A. P.

## COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

### TEXT OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The following is the text of the resolution relating to Council programme, as finally passed by the Congress Subjects Committee, and which will now be moved in the open session of the Congress:—

"In pursuance of the policy and the general lines of work laid down in its election manifesto, this Congress re-iterates its resolve that the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be one of self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation, and of determined resistance to every activity, Government or other, that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj. In particular, Congressmen in the Legislatures shall (A) refuse to accept Ministerships of other offices in the gift of Government, and oppose the formation of Ministers by other parties until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by Government to the National Demand, (B) subject to clause (d), refuse supplies and throw out budgets until such response is made by Government or unless otherwise directed by the All-India Working Committee, (C) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers, (D) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commerical interests of the country and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy, (E) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages, (F) generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust the relations, on an equitable basis, between landlord and tenants, capitalists and workmen."—A. P.

## MAKE COMMON ACTION POSSIBLE

### PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PLEA.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that the Swarajists were placed between two sets of critics, one demanding a stronger programme and the other urging the adoption of a policy of acceptance of office. Though these two parties attacked the Swaraj Party in the Congress from different points of view, they joined in the country in attacking the majority. Yesterday, on the masterly exposition of the Reforms in the Presidential address, they had a proof of the worthlessness of the Reforms. Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty who had given notice to oppose the resolution was wrong in assuming that the programme was not strong enough. In drawing up a programme, they must have in view the political education of the masses and the strength and weakness of the opponent. He asked whether they had forgotten the outcome of the Swarajist policy. Never in the history of British rule in India had the Viceroy been called over by the Secretary of State to discuss Indian affairs, and yet, Lord Reading was called on because the Secretary of State was anxious to understand what this policy of obstruction was. Had it ever happened before in the history of the British rule? The speech made by the Indian leader Deshbandhu Das was replied to within 24 hours by the Secretary of State.

"Unity on a lower programme we can have to-day; but we will be surrendering the interests of the country to the Government". He explained the resolution item by item and showed that there was no change on the programme of Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

PANDU (Congress), Dec. 26.

Mr Sen Gupta was proceeding. Mr. Sasmal interrupted him and Mr. Sen Gupta retorted "I wont allow Mr. Sasmal to interrupt me like that," he said, "unless he raises, a point of order."

Mr. Sasmal, "I thought the president was Mr Srinivasa Iyengar and not Mr. Sen Gupta."

Mr. Horniman "I am afraid we all have been keeping quiet for the sake of unity, but it Mr. Sen Gupta continues in the tone in which he is speaking many of us who hold strong views on Labour questions may have to take part."

Maulana Mahomed Ali: "You are showing more lungs than brains."

President. "He is only speaking with vehemence (laughter)."

Mr Sen Gupta said he had not indulged in abusing anybody. He was only pleading that they could not throw overboard zemindars who had helped them. The president before putting the amendment to vote said that the clause merely provided a fair deal to the Congress stand for justice. Of course when it came to the question of meting out justice they could show their sympathy for labourers or tenants when the issue about settlement was negotiated.

Maulana Mahomed Ali suggested that the promise of adjustment of relations be qualified by words "on equitable basis."

The President said that was a sound suggestion and Mr. Upendranath Banerjee accepted the Maulana's amendment in substitution of his own and the amendment was adopted pledging the Congress to adjustment on equitable basis of relations between landlords and tenants and capitalists and labourers.

The resolution having been gone through clause by clause, Pandit Malaviya Rose to explain his position. He was doing this at the end, as it was no use wasting his time and breath in discussing the resolution in detail when the Swarajists had their great majority in the Committee. He had waited rather to see how the resolution shaped itself finally and he congratulated the Subjects Committee for the change it had introduced in the programme and policy of the Swarajists. He recognised that the programme was different from that adpted in the past and that it showed a desire to come more to the policy, where the policy to be pursued should be defined as far as possible in conformity with the action which had to be taken.

But he found that the resolution contained the policy and programme which were not yet consistent in themselves. He said this because he was more earnest and anxious than any one to see that they united again and it was with that end in view that he would make suggestions.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: "I do not want to interrupt Panditji, but it seems to be that the stage for suggestion has passed, as the resolution has already been discussed part by part."

Pandit Malaviya:

"I will not take your time in showing how Mr. Mahomed Ali's objection is out of order, as the motion that the resolution pe passed is now before the house and I have every right to make a speech on that motion."

ELIMINATE INCONSISTENCY.

Resuming Pandit Malaviya recalled how he gave up the membership of the Independent Party of the Assembly and how on the eve of the election he did his very best to secure unity of the two wings, the interests of the country were being sacrificed by their divisions. But negotiations failed and now that the election was over, and he was glad that they had forgotten all they said during that campaign, it was wrong to say that he was opposed to the Congress. "I have always been and I am to-day no less anxious than any brother here to see the Congress strong and united, rehabilitated to its old strength and represented in the Councils by one strong party the majority of Congressmen. You have done something to let us think over more deeply. We may hurt each other, but let us not hurt the cause I appeal to you to eliminate inconsistency from your programme. We are all for the Councils to serve the country.

I take the Assembly first. What is the position there? Your strength on the last occasion was greater that it is to-day.

President: "No it is greater to-day."

Pandit Malaviya: "Alright, I take that 51.0gth very much greater than that it was before."

A voice: "To a small extent."

Another voice: "By twenty per cent."?

Pandit Motilal was heard to say "we were 32 elected then. We are 43 elected now."

Pandit Malaviya: "Well, I will take that fact until somebody else proves that it is wrong."

Mr Horniman was indistinctly heard saying something.

Pandit Malaviya: "I cannot and will not let myself be interrupted by Mr. Horniman I have said that I take Pandit Motilal's figure as fact from him unless someone else proves that it is wrong."

A voice: "What is your strength?"

"Well you will know that."

Pandit Malaviya continuing said, that they knew that in the last Assembly once by 76 to 48, and again by 72 to 45 votes they adopted the National Demand. This was the result of a nationalist combination and not of the Swarajist vote alone.

"This election has made no material alteration in that respect. The Swarajists cannot do any effective work by themselves without co-operation of other parties, and if without sacrifice of your principles you can pass this proposition which will make common action possible, you will be serving the best interests of your country. Otherwise work in the Assembly will be seriously affected."

WANTED PRACTICAL POLITICS.

The resolution before them laid down that in the Assembly they would refuse supplies, be guided by the Congress Working Committee consisting of 15 men most of whom would belong to the Swarajist group.

A voice: "No, half and half."

Pandit Malaviya: "Nevertheless these fifteen men would not all be members of the Assembly and would it be right to entrust judgment to these fifteen men in preference to the accumulative wisdom of seventy to eighty elected members of the Assembly members who had been returned by a wide electorate, men who had the sense of their responsibility and whose judgment must be the best in respect of their own house?" He pleaded, therefore, that this provision about the Working Committee be eliminated and the decision be left entirely to the judgment Congressmen in the Assembly. There is no need nor justification for this Appellate Court of fifteen men."

That was his first point. They had stated in the resolution that they would support measures calculated to benefit the people. This came to discriminate opposition only. Let the formula be put in such a form as would be acceptable to all and would correspond to what would happen in actual practice. That was his second point.

MINISTERSHIPS.

As regards Ministerships, all that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta had said in justification of acceptance of Presidentship applied to Ministerships. Pandit Motilal had given the strongest argument that Council work should not be neglected as the country had no other programme and Mr. Bisvanath had shown that in practice the Swarajist programme before them and that of Responsive Co-operation were same. However, the speaker was not a faddist who would fight for phrases. He would as gladly agree to every party merging into the Congress, just as the Swarajists had merged into Congress (Hear, hear). He reminded them that the clauses mentioned that they would support measures for popular good and those measures all fell within the purview of Ministers. Why then let incompetent men run Ministeries? Why not send their trusted leaders to carry forward that programme?

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A voice: "What about detenues?"

Pandit Malaviya: "I will come to that too and remind me if I don't. I feel every member of the Legislative Council in Bengal should vote for their release and pass resolutions.

Another voice: "What about the Assembly?"

A member: "Oh! Pious resolutions."

Pandit Malaviya: "I am more anxious and earnest than any one to secure their release. I am doing all in my own humble way and am utilising every opportunity that falls in my way to work for their release. I want you not to thwart that object. If only we act together in Councils the release of political prisoners will be easy to accomplish."

Pandit Malaviya on being reminded that he was exceeding his time, concluded his observation, when Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta interrogated. He recalled that six months ago Panditji told him at Calcutta that he would be prepared to agreed to non-Acceptance of Ministership until political prisoners and detenues were released. "Do you still adhere to that view."

Pandit Malaviya, replying, recalled how he on the eve of the elections negotiated for peaceful settlement, and one condition which he could agree to was the refusal of Ministerships till the prisoners were released as he then thought that the bad effect on the Government of such an attitude would be counteracted by the force of a United Congress opinion. But the negotiations fell through and his party men had no such understanding. This understanding would have been taken from all men whom a joint election board of five Swarajists and four other Congress men would have selected if negotiations had succeeded.

A voice: "What is your view now?"

Panndit Malaviya said they all knew that Ministeries had already been formed in most of the Provinces. But, whether they united or not, it was the duty of every patriotic Indian to try to secure the release of political prisoners and detenues.

## SIKH HOMAGE TO CONGRESS.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 28.

Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary, Central Sikh League has sent the following telegram to the Congress: "Sikhs stand by the Congress in its fight for freedom. Hope Congress will unitedly maintain uncompromising opposition to bureaucracy and will refuse to bend before British Imperialism.—A. P.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

P. C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 32/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 850.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 920.
JAPAN—
Bank's buying T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 276 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.83.
London—Rome Liras 107.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Months | 4-9/16 per cent. |
| 6 Months | 4-17/32 per cent. |

Call Money 3-1/2 per cent.
1 month 3 per cent.
3 months 3-1/2 to 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

### SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

To-day being the last day for Magasar settlement. The Bombay silver market opened quiet but steady. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the volume of the business was comperatively small. The closing prices are reported as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Bar Ready | Rs. 56/15/0 |
| Silver Magasar | Rs. 56/14/0 |
| Silver Posh | Rs. 56/14/0 |
| Silver Mah. | Rs. 56/14/0 |

### GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28

The Gold market continues inactive with a limited business. The closing rates are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready | Rs. 21/6/6 |
| Bar Posh | Rs. 21/6/6 |
| Bar Mah. | Rs. 21/6/9 |
| Sovereigns ready | Rs. 13/7/6 |
| Sovereigns forward | Rs. 13/7/6 |

### GENERAL PRODUCE.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The Bombay Linseed market opened for may delivery at Rs. 10/3/3 and closed steady on scattered buying.

The Wheat market opened for January at Rs. 7/8/6 and may delivery at Rs. 7/5/4. The business was very narrow and prices do not show much change. The closing rates are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | Rs. 10/3/9 |
| Wheat January | Rs. 10/8/9 |
| Wheat May | Rs. 10/5/3 |

| | Rs. as p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bold September | 9/14/0 |
| Linseed Small September | 10/0/0 |
| Rapseed Yellow Gujarat March-May | 11/8/0 |
| Rapseed Red Jan.-February | 10/14/0 |
| Castor seed April May | 10/7/0 |
| Castor seed March-May | 10/11/0 |
| Sawra seed | 7/4/0 |
| Gingelly seed Dec.-Jan. | 15/6/0 |
| Groundnuts Jan.-Feb. | 58/0/0 |
| Groundnuts Khandesh | 11/13/0 |
| Cotton seed Dec.-Jan. | 4/0/0 |
| Poppy seed | 16/0/0 |
| Gram, Punjab | 90/8/0 |

### READY QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bold | 10/5/0 |
| Linseed Mugpai | 9/14/0 |
| Poppy seed White | 15/0/0 |
| Poppy seed Blue | 19/20 |
| Rapseed Red Cawnpore | 11/6 |
| Rapseed Yellow Cawnpore | 12/1 |
| Rapseed Yellow Gujarat | 12/2 |
| Castor seed | 40/0/0 |
| Groundnuts | 10/8/0 |
| Gingelly seed Bold | 88/0/0 |
| Gingelly Kahri | 85/0/0 |
| Gingelly White | 82/0/0 |
| Gingelly Red Magi | 90/0/0 |
| Gingelly Black | 70/0/0 |
| Khadi Cawnpore | 33/0/0 |
| Wheat Delhi Cawnpore | 53/55 |
| Wheat Karachi | 55/58 |
| Wheat Sarbati | 62/0/0 |
| Wheat Yellow | 60/0/0 |
| Wheat Red Katha | 53/0/0 |
| Wheat Khandwa | 50/0/0 |
| Bajaree Kahri | 62/63 |
| Bajaree Cawnpore | 53/60 |
| Jowari Cawnpore | 35/36 |
| Jowari Sholapur | 38 |
| Maize | 35/10 |
| Barley | 40/45 |
| Gram White | 50/52 |
| Gram Chanur | 45/6 |
| Gram Red | 44/8 |

## BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

### EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

28th December 1926

| | 1926 Bales | 1925 Bales | Difference Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| 24th. to 27th. Dec. | 36608 | 40460 | — 3852 |
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| 1st. Sept. to 27 th. Dec. | 456062 | 780236 | — 324174 |
| SHIPMENTS | | | |
| 24th. to 27th. Dec. | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | |
| Continent | 2230 | .. | + 2230 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports. | 135 | .. | + 135 |
| Total | 2365 | — | + 2365 |
| SHIPMENTS | | | |
| 1st. Sept. to 27th. Dec. | | | |
| United Kingdom | 592 | 10985 | — 10393 |
| Continent | 78551 | 114715 | — 36164 |
| China | 24603 | 37941 | — 13338 |
| Japan | 94232 | 214727 | —120495 |
| Coast Ports | 3923 | 7601 | — 3678 |
| U. S. A. | 1 | 450 | — 449 |
| Total. | 201902 | 386419 | — 184517 |
| AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. | | | |
| Europe | .. | 880 | — 880 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports. | 59159 | 41150 | + 18009 |

### STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

| | Week ending. 17th. Dec. 1926 | 1925 | 1st. Sept. to 17th. Dec. 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MADRAS. | 685 | 1738 | 52654* | 77765 |
| BOMBAY. | 26249 | 17956 | 93195 | 124743 |
| SIND. | 4410 | 6582 | 18679 | 47935 |
| BENGAL. | 141 | 230 | 2307 | 1105 |
| U. P. | 9971 | 7342 | 81531 | 150306* |
| PUNJAB. | 26084 | 52963 | 96382* | 347978* |
| C. P. | 15338 | 23245 | 37507 | 82959 |
| BERAR. | 37043 | 32313 | 131246* | 135594 |
| N. W. F. PROVINCE | .. | .. | 280 | 1072 |
| AJMER/MERWARA. | 1045 | 3021 | 3168 | 20740 |
| BURMA (@) | 984 | 3022 | 10593* | 22879* |
| JODHPUR STATE. | .. | .. | 141 | .. |
| | 121950 | 148412 | 527683 | 1013076 |

* Adjusted.
@ to 10th. Dec.

## SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Pence or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December sh. 20/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 18/ per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C I F. Ship. December sh. 20/6 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar Ship. January sh. 20/8 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh. 21/ per cwt FBH.
B. P. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt
Ship November sh. 19/10 per cwt FBH.—
Ship. December sh. 20/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/9 per cwt FBH.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. sh. 19/7 per cwt FBH.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. sh. 19/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

## MILL STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Market kept quiet. There was no animation in the demand nof leather goods, and ever the prices of Japanese Bobbins kept unchanged with quiet an insignificant demand. Roller cloth, Healds, and steel Reeds have had no alterations in values with noti ing.

Quotations are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s. | 1 0 0 |
| Healds—15/40S-28s. | 2/12/ 0 |
| Reeds steel—32 to 56s. | 0/ 2/ 4 |
| Reeds steel—28s. | 0/ 3/ 6 |
| Elastic Healds. | 19/ 8/ 0 |
| Wire Healds. | 2/ 8/ 0 |
| Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion. | 7/10/ 0 |
| Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion | 8/10/ 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 ,, | 3/ 6/ 0 |
| Fannel Sizing-Twill66 ,, | 3/ 6/ 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Plaino-72 | 3/10/ 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Two-72 ,, | 3/10/ 0 |
| Bandinbs—card-rim—scroll. | 1/ 1/ 6 |
| Bandings—Tubllar No. 2s. | 1/12/ 6 |
| Bandings—Tubular No. 3s. | 1/10/ 6 |
| Bandings Spindle 3 ply. | 1/ 3/ 9 |
| Rose Lambeth-1/34. 1 1/2 1 3/4 | 1/10 /0 |
| Pickers—No. 4. | 50/ 0/ 0 |
| Picking Nands hairy | 1/14/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap. | 24/ 8/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Rovings—Jap. | 17/ 0/ 0 |
| Bovbbin—Conich-5" | 6/ 0/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Ring-5" | 5/ 8/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap. | 8/ 8/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" Jap. | 5/ 1/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Weft-6" Jap. | 6/ 0/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Slub. Skwers. | 10/ 8/ 0 |
| Bobbins—Rovings Skwars. | 9/ 8/ 0 |
| Fillets—Emery. | 0/ 2/ 6 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/3.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/0.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/40 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Easy. Forward rates for 3½ per cent Rs. 78/2. 1945/55 Rs. 108/4.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Bombay, Dec. 28. cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 16,074 |
| Linseed | 4,141 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 274 |
| Gingeflyseeds | 2,397 |
| Poppyseed | 681 |
| Groundnuts | 31,631 |
| Castorseed | 7,200 |
| Rice | 8,032 |
| Myrabollams | 5,292 |
| Cottonseed | 35,379 |
| Mowrasead | 1,111 |
| Gram | 5,455 |
| Jowar | 3,994 |
| Maize | 200 |
| Bajree | 5,081 |
| Rajree | 5,981 |
| Coal | 2,293 tons. |


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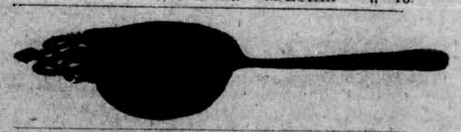
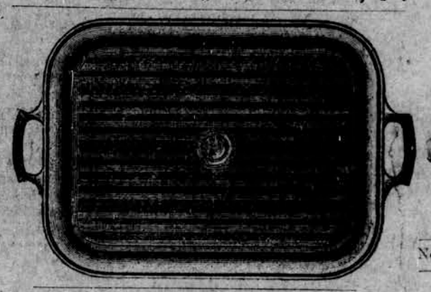


No. 784 E.P.N.S. TEA & COFFEE Strainer Re. 1-12
,, 785 ,, ,, Strainer ,, 1-4
,, 658 ,, ,, ,, Stand ,, 1-4



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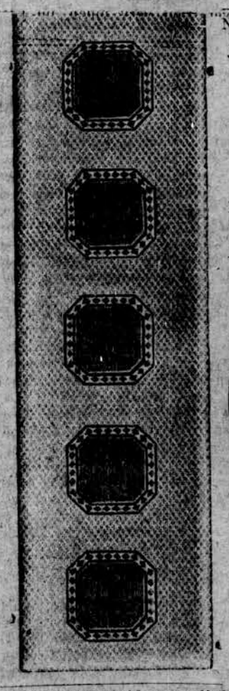

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## OUR C. P. LETTER.

### PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC GAMES

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nagpur, Dec. 25.

The provincial oympic games commenced on Friday, on the C. P. Gymkhana Grounds. The attendance was extremely meagre. Though there was a good number of entries for each event, very few actually participated. The following are the results of the events.

100 Yard Flat Race: (1) Afzul Hussain, Amraoti. Time 11 Sec., (2) G. R. Mahadik, Wardha.

Putting the Shot. (1) Mahmud Ahmad, Nagpur: Distance 30-3"

Running High Jump (1) Babulal Parasher, Nagpur: Height and 5 feet. and (2) Afzul Hussain, Amraoti.

440 Yard Race. (1) G. R. Mahadik, Wardha: Time 58 Sec., and (2) N. H. Konade, Nagpur.

Running High Jump.(1) W. H. Konade, Wardha 20'-5", and (2) P. V. Bhambal, Nagpur.

One-Mile Race: (1) G. N. Awasthy, Jubulpore: Time 5 min. 8 3/5 sec., and (2) Siraj Ahmad Khan, Nagpur.

120 Yards high hurdles (1) P. V. Bhambal, Nagpur: Time 18.3 sec., and (2) W. H. Konade, Wardha.

Three-mile race: G. N. Awasthy, Jubulpore: Time 15 min. 40 sec.

### C. P. COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

The following have been nominated to the Legislative Council EX-OFFICIO:—The Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten, The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe.

NOMINATED OFFICIALS:—Mr. C. U. Wills, Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Chief Secretary, Mr. H. C. Gowan, Financial Secretary, Mr. B. N. De, Revenue Secretary. Mr. R. J. Jackson, Legal Secretary, and Mr. R. H. Beckett, Education Secretary.

NON-OFFICIALS. Raja Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Pandaria (sitting member) Mr. G. P. Dick, (European and Anglo Indian Community), Mr. Rati Ram of Kewtabahri, Mr. G. A. Gavai of Nagpur, Mr. S. W. Katangale of Nagpur and Mr. L. K. Ogale of Amraoti.

### DR. C. V. RAMAN.

Dr. Rahman delivered a lecture on his experiences of Soviet Russia. We have heard a lot about Soviet Russia under the Bolshewik regime, but Dr. Rahman painted it in quite a different colour. Dr. Rahman was invited by the authorities to attend the 200th anniversary of the Soviet Academic of sciences. There were gathered at the city of Leningrade world wide saciendists and Dr. Raman by his lectures and conversation very much impressed the audience, thus creating a very favourable impression towards India.

### NAGPUR UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT.

The third annual University tournament was held from 18th to 23rd December on the C. P. Gymkhana Ground, before a large gathering of spectators, students predominating. All the events were played in a truly sportsmanlike spirit. Whether there was success or failure, the students all alike enjoyed the sports and heartily joined in congratulating the winners especially those who displayed conspicuous agility. The following colleges sent representatives for all events:—Morris College, Nagpur; Hislop College, Nagpur; Agriculatural Collge, Nagpur; University College of law, Nagpur; Robertson College, Jubulpore and King Edward College, Amraoti.

## FEAST OF ST. JEROME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Andheri, Dec. 27.

The celebration of the annual feast of St. Jerome at Kashi-Ghodbunder, Via Boriolee, took place yesterday (Sunday) with the customary eclat. One noticeable feature and which deserves commendation is the new building of the Church rebuilt by the family of the late Mr. Boaventura Vaz of Bhayndar in his memory. The Churn is very artistically built, and it presents a scene of real artisteic beauty to the solitary hill. Although there is, at honest, one main altar in the centre of the Church with an addition of two side-altars and a choir, the Church can be favourably compared to any of the modern Churches in Salsette and the family of the late Mr. Vaz should be proud on this account.

Masses were said from the early morning and the last but High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. J. J. Dias, Vicar of Salvacao Church, Dadar, acoyted by Rev. Frs. L. Preira and Valladares and assisted by several other priests. After the Gospel, Rev. Fr. Fonsaca of Orlem Church ascended the pulpit and preached for the occasion taking for his text, "St. Jerome, Pray For us." After the Church services were gone through, hundreds of families were seen feasting under the shady places of the hickly grown trees of the hill which presented a fine sight.

The Alexandra Band of Bombay played on the occasion.

## CALCUTTA'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Leonard Wilfred Costello as Puisne Judge of High Court, Calcutta, to the vacancy created by the promotion of Sir George Rankin.—Reuter.

## CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR DAY.

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 26.

In declaring the 25th December and 1st. January i.e., the Christmas and New year's days as public Holidays H. E. H. The Nizam in a Firman observes:—

"Whereas in our Dominions Mahomma dans as a rule avail themselves of the Hindu gazetted holidays and on those days offices and schools are kept closed, there is no reason why Mahommadans should not benefit by the X'mas and New year holidays hitherto allowed to Christians (only). Therefore, based on the aphorism that we are all after all bearers of Divine Scriptures" I command that the 25th December and 1st January be observed as public holidays by all schools and offices.

## WAHABI ATROCITIES.

### PROTEST-MEETING OF MUSLIMS IN BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Under the auspices of the Jamiat-i-Khudamul Haramain a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay is arranged to be held on the open ground opposite Nawab's Masjid, Bhendi Bazar, on Friday the 31st. instant at 9 p.m. (B.T.) to condemn the Nejdis for the atrocities committed by them in the sacred land of the Hedjaz and also to devise means to stop the repetition of such sacriligious acts in the future. All the supporters and sympathisers of the aims and objects of Jamiat-i-Hhudamul Haramain are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali of Farangi Mahal and Maharaja, Sir Mahomad Ali Mohemad Khan of Mahmudabad K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F. will specially express their viewss before the public on the question of Hedjaz.

The following are signatures to the notice of the public meeting:—

Mr. Bande Ali Haji Bhai Lalji, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla. Mr. Mian Mohammed Haji Jan Mhoammed Chotani, Mr. Abdul Cadir Khatkhate, Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, Mr. Mohammed Ali Allabux, Mr. Kasim Ali Dawood Bhai, Mr. Haji Fateh Mohammed Ghani Batliwalla, Mr. Ahmed Usman Kesing walla, Mr. Haji Fateh Mohammed Maniar, Mr. Mohammed Zakeria Maniar, Mr. Mohammed Husain Abdulla Bhonagerwalla, Mr. Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, Mr. Hakin Fazle Rahim, Mr. Musaji Shaikh Yusuf Ali Malla, Mr. Ghulam Husain Fsaji Taj Bhai. Mr. Abdulla Bhai Faizulla Bhai, Mr. Allauddin Nanji Bhai Sajan, Mr. Pir Mohammed Mehar Alli Master, Mr. Hakim Abu Yusuf Asfahani.

## DELHI MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### HEATED DEBATE ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The second sitting of the Conference of Muhammadan Educational Conference commenced to-day at 10 a.m. In the absence of the President Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain Bar-at-Law took the chair. The attendance was extremely meagre not exceeding 100 numbers. Even the Secretary Nawab Sardar Yar Jung Habibur Rahman Khan Shetwani was absent, and his report for the last year's work had to be read by some one else.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the sad demise of Maulana Abdul Halim Sharar, a great historian and novelist was then moved from the chair and passed and four more resolutions were also moved and adopted. The first requested the Government to appoint a Muhammadan Educational Inspector for the Delhi Province. The second requested Government to give permission to attach a training class to the Anglo-Arabic College. The third which evoked heated discussion related to the Muslim religious endowments of Delhi and asked their trustees to devote part of their surplus money to the completion of the local Anglo-Arabic College. The fourth requested the Government to give adequate representation to Muslim interests in all the Indian Universities and other Educational boards.

### COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The speeches on the last resolution were made more or less on communal lines and the speakers Messrs. Muhammad Yakub M. L. A., and Ijaz Hussain made it clear that in the present state of affairs the Musalmans would never give up the principle of separate representation, as that matter was one which was to them a question of their life and death.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated amidst great scenes of enthusiasm and demonstration.

London.—The death is announced of Colonel Oswald Sanderson, C.B.E., aged [illegible]. (Col Oswald Sanderson was the managing Director of Ellerman's Wilson Line, (Hull.)

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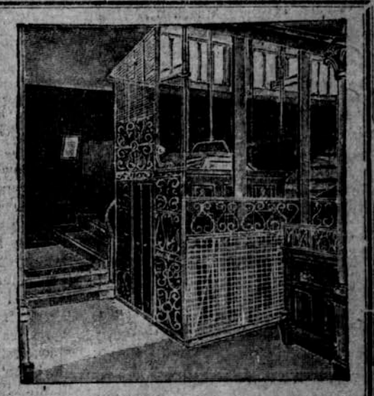

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